

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



TWO
EXPERTS

on Communist Propaganda

Vol. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1939

NO. 4

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Magazine Chat...

James F. O'Bryan of Ambbridge, Pa., writes our Magazine Chat this month:

"May I take this opportunity to thank you for your timely essay on John Boyle O'Reilly. He's been one of my favorite poets since I was about 10 years of age. I read and enjoyed his poems even before I understood what all the words meant. They sounded good. Later I began to appreciate what a priceless old book I owned, when I could appreciate the story of his life, and the deep insight of his poetry."

"Let me tell you the story of the book I now possess. During 1907, shortly after I was born, my father, far more interested in adventurous poetry and music than in practical finances, 'borrowed' the last five dollars in the house from mother and went out. He came back shortly with a book—'John Boyle O'Reilly, His Life, Poems, and Speeches.' After the storm had subsided, he explained that he had read a poem of O'Reilly's in a magazine several years before, and he wanted to have it again. Ironically enough, that particular poem was not in the book! So there they were, a family of six, with a book of poems, and no money for food!"

"However, he read and re-read the book until he could quote any poem it contained. It was his favorite until his death in 1913. Now you see I come by my esteem for O'Reilly honestly. When I received my mail this evening and started reading the 'JOURNAL' essay on O'Reilly, I was meeting an old friend. I read on, hoping and praying that I would find 'What is Good?' There it was on Page 163. At last someone else has discovered one of the best minds that America has produced."

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Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

Unity

By

CORA KENNEY

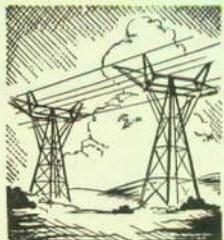
*Along the river, mile on mile,
Tenements stretch in listless style.*

*Across the river, tall and grand.
Mansions of the mighty stand.*

*Along the river man walks slow
For hope has left him long ago.*

*Across the river, row on row,
The costly motors come and go.*

*Patient old river, tell us when
Unity shall bring peace to men.*



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Case Study of Communist Propaganda

THE authors of "World Revolutionary Propaganda" can not accurately be called red-baiters. One is a psychiatrist attached to the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, Washington, D. C., and a lecturer at Yale Law School. The other is a person connected with Western Personnel Service, Pasadena, Calif. The authors are Harold D. Lasswell and Dorothy Blumenstock. Neither can the publisher, Mr. Alfred A. Knopf, be classed with the conservatives. Mr. Knopf has been publishing liberal books in the United States for over 20 years.

For the first time, in this book, an effort is made to view communist propaganda and communist activity as any other social phenomenon and to look at it objectively as the historian might look at it 50 years hence. The time covered is for the years 1928 to 1934. The city studied is Chicago. The authors explain that Chicago was selected to study because Chicago is an urban manufacturing center with a large wage-earning population and because, therefore, it may be presumed that Chicago offers favorable conditions for the spread of communism. A secondary reason for choosing Chicago, as stated by the authors, is that Chicago is located in a nation which is one of the major powers and which, though it is some distance from the Soviet Union, is important to the communists to revolutionize if the world revolutionary wave is to attain universality.

Throughout the book there is an effort to reduce the widespread activities of communists in Chicago to certain scientific terms. In the review of this book the reviewer will ignore in large part these scientific aspects of the book as being specialized and being difficult to grasp until one studies them carefully.

The authors contend that propaganda plays a very great part in modern life. A survey of the propagandists in the city of Minneapolis, for instance, found 82 professional propagandists and 500 casual and volunteer publicity people. Propaganda is defined as the "control of attitudes by the manipulation of symbols." A sharp distinction is made between propaganda and education. Propaganda is exclusively concerned with the control of attitude, these authors say, but education includes attitude and skills. Propaganda has nothing to do with skills.

The authors go on to declare that communist propaganda in Chicago is revolu-

Chicago is city studied during years of great depression. Comprehensive and scientific approach.

tionary because it demands fundamental changes rather than reforms in the institutional practices of America. Communist propaganda, the book states, concentrates upon the wage-earners, the unemployed, the lesser middle classes, which are the strata of the nation which obtain less deference, income and safety than the wealthiest groups.

The authors undertake to correlate changes in employment; changes in number of evictions; changes in total relief-case count; changes in the amount of work relief; and, finally, changes in average relief expenditure per case with the rise and fall of communist propaganda in the city. They find that during the period of 1928 to 1934, the height of success of communist propaganda came in 1932.

The book devotes a good deal of space to the discussion of an often ignored branch of communist propaganda. This is the staging of demonstrations. During the first five years of the depression the Communist Party led, organized or participated in 2,088 mass demonstrations in the city of Chicago. These mass demonstrations were an effort to dramatize economic conditions but they also included parties or socials and they were not without their ludicrous aspects. Here, for instance, is a description of a game played at a social in 1930:

"The comrades are seated in a circle. They are furnished (secretly) with names of various countries, one for each comrade. A comrade stands at the center of the circle and calls for revolutions in two countries. The comrades with the name of these countries try to exchange seats, the comrade at the center of the circle attempting to take one of the seats. Sometimes world revolution is called for and everybody tries to get a new seat. It was explained at one game that Russia was not given because 'there can be no revolution in Soviet Russia.'"

Communists organized picnics and dances — inter-racial dances between whites and negroes. The authors report that the systematic use of the school strike originated with the communists.

They put on widespread telephone campaigns and consumers' boycotts.

PROPAGANDA BY FAIRY TALES

The establishment of a wide center for publications in Chicago is noted by this book, the newspapers headed by the Daily Worker, many magazines, house publications, pamphlets and books—literally deluging the city of Chicago with special pleading. Here again the extremes to which the communists go is illustrated by the publication of fairy tales for workers' children. The authors say:

"Class consciousness comes to the child from the Rose-bush, the Gardener, the Sparrow, the Little Grey Dog, and a Dryad. The evil characters are rich. A wealthy factory owner orders that a Rose-bush with withered branches and flowers be dug up and thrown away. The illustrations give point to the significant events of the story. The Rose-bush is shown scratching the ugly, fat, rich lady. A street scene depicts the extremes of work and idleness. There are beggars and workers, and the workers carry heavy bundles. A military man struts with sword and medals. A carriage with two coachmen is passing by. In another illustration a group of slaves toil under the glare of an overseer with a whip. Later a slave is shown lying beaten; the overseer with the whip is walking off. One illustration shows a child standing in front of a haughty Catholic sister."

"The tale begins with the Rose-bush becoming indignant because her owner is a woman who owns a big factory where the workers drudge. As the woman bent down to pick the flowers, 'the Rose-bush hit her in the face with a twig, stretching out all her thorns like a cat stretching out its claws, and scratched up the woman's face.' Resolving that she would 'no longer bloom for idlers,' the Rose-bush shriveled up. The factory owner then ordered a worker to remove the bush. With her last remaining strength, the Rose-bush besought the worker to take her home. When she was transplanted there, she bloomed and bloomed and was even able to restore the health of the worker's wife. The moral of the tales comes from the Rose-bush to the children: 'Little children, when you are grown up, you will no longer stand sadly before the gate. The whole world will belong to those who work, the whole world.'

"Another tale concerned the Sparrow.

The young Sparrow was a student in Professor Swallow's school of architecture and artistic nest-building. But discontent welled within him. He resented building houses for aristocratic birds to live in. He proposed to migrate to warm climates, just like the rich birds. Mother Sparrow was shocked, and Father Sparrow was indignant: 'Be silent, you lost soul, you whipper-snapper. You talk like a Bolshevik. My son must not rebel against law and order.' The old Blackbird minister, black-frocked and solemn, sermonized to the impatient young Sparrow, saying that God himself had decreed that Sparrows must spend their winters in the North. But the bold young Sparrow flew away to Egypt where he was encouraged by the Sphinx."

Between 1920 and 1927 the communists published 50 pamphlets in Chicago. The leaflet was another instrumentality used by the communists. In 1930, 162 separate leaflets were distributed; in 1931, 161; 1932, 312; 1933, 278; and 1934, 355. In fact, the professional propagandists did not neglect a single bet for reaching the supposedly restless and disgruntled wage-earner. Posters, placards and banners were of course employed and a large number of pictures of Karl Marx, Stalin and Lenin were distributed.

UNDERCOVER ORGANIZATIONS

Besides the printed word the professional propagandists, in their efforts to bore from within, established and utilized many organizations. The book pointed out that the undercover organizations were chiefly made up of the Unemployed Councils, of which there were at least 80 locals in that city. The communists also used the foreign-language federations. The authors give a list of foreign-language federations found active during the period 1930-4:

- Bulgarian Workers' Education Club
- Czechoslovak Educational Association
- Freiheit Gesang Verein (Jewish singing society)
- Greek Workers' Educational Club
- Greek Workers' Club
- Hungarian Workers' Club
- Irish Workers' Club
- Italian Workers' Club
- Lithuanian Alliance of America
- Polish Chamber of Labor
- Polish Workers' Club
- Scandinavian Workers' Club
- Slovak Workers' Home
- Ukrainian Women Toilers

The communists also organized fronts—unions—as part of their propaganda efforts. These are listed as follows by Lasswell and Blumenstock:

- Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League
- Food Workers' Industrial Union
- Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Industrial Union
- Machine Workers' Industrial Union
- National Railroad Industrial Union
- Red Industrial Labor Union
- Stock Yard Labor Council
- Fur Workers' Industrial Union

The authors note: "It will be noticed that the communist unions were indus-

trial unions, and in this sense were forerunners of the C. I. O. type of organization."

In addition to organizing propaganda labor unions the communists organized propaganda cultural organizations such as the Palm Club for proletarian arts, letters and music, the Workers' Cultural League, the Workers' Theater League, the Big Time Social Club, the Labor Sports Union, the Workers' Film and Photo League and the Workers' Camera Club.

The authors remark: "The Chicago Civil Liberties committee was not a communist affiliate, but it comes within our definition of a 'cooperating' organization because of the frequency with which it rendered aid to members of the Communist Party." The authors list among the propaganda organizations certain negro organizations: The American Negro Labor Congress, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Negro Tenants' Protective Association, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

PRINCIPLE OF FRACTIONAL CONTROL

The authors develop the philosophy of the communist propagandists in relationship to affiliated organizations. The communists spoke of the principle of fractional control. "By this was meant party members should devote time to the organization of special groups, seeking to assume leadership and guide policy along communist lines while preserving a certain amount of distinctiveness in the symbols and practices of the organization."

Besides all these dummy organizations the communists founded the party school for the training of propagandists, set up camps, bookstores, theaters and motion pictures. They sought to use every form of communication to forward the aims of their propaganda. There were jokes, songs, cheers and chants, flags and insignia.

The communists believed that the most effective mode of educating the masses was through slogans and during this period they developed slogan after slogan, such as, "Free food for unemployed," "For working-class unity against hunger and war," "The Communist Party fights against A. F. of L. and socialist fakers," "Down with American imperialism," "No evictions of the unemployed."

A chapter is devoted by the authors to the shop paper which was one of the chief means of reaching the worker on the job. These shop papers were meant to stir up opposition among the factory workers and the bosses. One paper said: "The foreman of department 38 is a mixture of a slave-driver, spy, and ignoramus." Another paper said: "The Socialist Party is the third party of capitalism."

HOW TO ANNOY POLICE

The technique of the demonstration to which we referred is developed fully in this scientific treatise on World Revolutionary Propaganda. That the communist propagandists were always resourceful in using situations is revealed by this study. The attempted outdoor meetings at Union Park on July 4 were put down by

the police authorities. Police sometimes used force in dispersing the crowds and the tactic of mass arrest was frequently applied. At one time a group of jobless men marched to the city hall. The Daily Worker reported: "The police were very brutal, hurling men and women alike down the stairs and beating them over the heads and faces with their sticks. One negro worker was brutally beaten." However, the New York Times stated: "Police ejected the demonstrators without much disturbance."

A communist issued detailed instructions to demonstrators. These instructions said: "Members familiar with the use of clubs and brickbats are to arm themselves with these and other blunt weapons but all members not experienced in the use of such weapons are not to attempt to arm themselves but use their fists instead and should try to take the clubs away from the police officers and use them on the police."

All the important demonstrations carried on by the communist propagandists in Chicago are reported and analyzed. The book reports that at one relief demonstration a communist leader mounted the soapbox and addressed the crowd: "Are we going inside?" he asked the crowd. "Sure we're going inside," came the prompt reply. "What are we going to do inside? Are we going to slap their faces?" And the crowd responded: "Sure, we're going to slap their faces."

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, spoke in Chicago during the Lenin Memorial meeting in 1934. Mr. Hathaway said:

"The membership of the Communist Party last December was 27,000. This has almost doubled in the past year. The Chicago communists will be called upon to play a very decisive role in the coming revolution. Chicago is a central industrial city. There are many basic industries in Chicago. * * *

"The problem of revolution is not a problem of many years. It is already in sight. The policy of the United States is leading to imperialist war and fascism. * * * There is a need for unification against the attacks on the living standards of American workers. * * *

"The program of Lenin is in contradiction with the A. F. of L. program and that of the socialist movement [boos]. In behalf of the American Communist Party, I say that the one program which will bring unity to the American people is the program of Lenin. The A. F. of L. says Lenin only knew about workers of Russia. Their leaders say: 'It is a Russian program—not one for the United States.' But we say that the program of Lenin is the program of the working class [cheers]—precisely because Lenin studied the world working class—Lenin was the person who took the teachings of Karl Marx and applied them to the modern epoch. * * * He studied the revolution of the world!"

Chicago is described by these writers as "an active relay center for propaganda directed from Moscow." However, all was not well with the communist propagandists in Chicago from the success stand-

(Continued on page 224)

China's Workers Gird for Long Struggle

Interview with Chu Hsueh-fan, General Workers' Union, Shanghai, China

When Chu Hsueh-fan left the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1937, he went directly to Shanghai, his home. He arrived there eight days before the Japanese invasion. With his worker associates he began training a brigade of workers for army service. This unit numbered 8,500 members of organized labor. Mr. Chu commanded a regiment of 1,500. He saw service for a year, and then he was sent again by organized labor to the Geneva conference in 1938.

Since that time, Mr. Chu has been in constant touch with his colleagues in China, and he is now in Washington, D. C., awaiting embarkation for Geneva again, where he will attend the 1939 International Labour Conference. He expects to go immediately from Geneva to China and enter service in the Chinese army.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has had an interview with Mr. Chu.

Mr. Chu, what is the expectation of Chinese workers in respect to the present desperate struggle with Japan?

The morale of the Chinese people is higher today than it has been at any time during the struggle. Strictly speaking, we have made remarkable gains under the threat of Japanese guns. The country is unified in a way it has never been unified before. There is singleness of purpose. There is a definite plan of meeting the invasion and developing China. Japan possesses the principal cities on the eastern coast. These cities, of course, represent a great loss to China, both as ports and centers of action. However, in order to garrison this strip of country, Japan must keep an army of one million soldiers constantly at work. This is a tremendous drain on Japan's resources. These soldiers are kept so busy by the guerrilla warfare of the Chinese that they have no opportunity and will have no opportunity to stabilize their conquest. Most of the territory of China is in possession of the Chinese. This territory is very rich in natural resources. China's two-fold task is to hold the Japanese on the seaboard and develop the western sections of the country which are now agricultural into industrial cities.

ARMY GROWS POWERFUL

What about the Chinese army?

There are about 1,500,000 Chinese soldiers now in the field against Japan. One million of these bar the roads to the west. One-half million are in the rear of

Morale high. Have no doubt China will win war, if aid in machines, guns and loans come.

the Japanese army. A new type of guerrilla warfare has been highly successful. The Japanese soldiers are ill-adapted to

fabricate goods for the consumption of the general population, and even to produce munitions and war supplies. Most of this territory is mountainous, permitting bases which are almost impregnable, from which a few Chinese soldiers can hold off the invaders.

What is the part of the Chinese workers in this development?

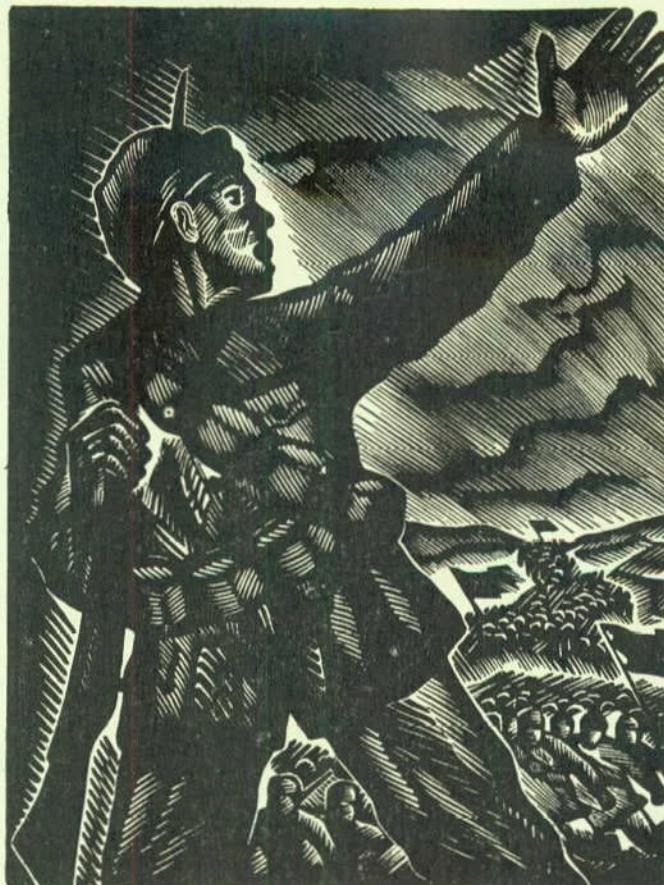
Of course, our organized workers are not many, but we are working with the general council which has been erected to give unity to Chinese aims, and we are rapidly organizing workers into trade unions. We are forwarding the creation of cooperatives. I think at this time I should speak something of the Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party does not take orders from Moscow. It accepts the principle of democracy. It is just another unit of the population cooperating with other units under the general council. A sharp distinction should be made by Americans between the Chinese communist and the communist they are most familiar with.

HOPE FOR CHINA

Surely, Mr. Chu, there must be some risks in this plan?

Of course there are risks. The first stage of the war may be described as the stage of invasion, the resistance of the Chinese people, and the holding of the invaders on the seaboard. This stage is about over. The second stage will be the stage of industrial development which I have described. This stage will be the longest stage, and probably will cover a period of five, six, or even 10 years. The third stage which we can visualize will be the stage of offensive in which we hope to drive the invaders from our

country. The risks involved are, of course, great. We will have a dual task. We will be fighting a war, a cruel and painful war, and at the same time, rebuild our nation and rapidly industrialize it. This means we must have resources. We do not now have enough, and this depends upon the cooperation of friendly peoples who will permit us to have machinery and industrial equipment to erect factories and will grant us loans. However, I have nothing but hope for my country. Our nation is very large and very powerful as far as man power goes. I believe we are past the great crisis. We are not disintegrating under attack, but unifying, and we expect to win.



Courtesy China Campaign Committee and Artists' International Association

CHINA EMBATTLED

this form of warfare, and most frequently find they are facing invisible foes. Moreover, the Chinese army has been able to keep the invaders from living on the territory they have seized, and this means that most of the food and equipment for the million Japanese soldiers must be sent from Japan. This surely is a drain upon the island's resources.

Mr. Chu, you spoke of an industrial plan. What is it?

Already new motor roads have been built westward to ports in Burma. Twenty-five hundred American motor trucks have been purchased and are now in the field plying these roads. Some time railroad lines will be built paralleling the roads to carry heavy goods. We expect to unlock the natural resources of this region, build factories, begin to

Portrait of an Anti-Social Lawyer

CUSTOMS change, times change, laws change, political parties rise and fall, but Walter Gordon Merritt, labor-hating and labor-baiting lawyer, goes on forever. Since 1908 he and his father have been carrying on a profitable anti-social campaign against labor unions. It is clothed in self-righteousness and prosecuted with the zeal of a reformer.

From time to time this JOURNAL has tried to set down, with due regard to facts and principles, the career of this curious specimen of the legal profession. In 1928 we reported:

"The Danbury Hatters' Case was the result of a definite conspiracy. If you will secure a little book entitled, 'History of the League for Industrial Rights,' by Walter Gordon Merritt, its counsel, and the lawyer who made the bold assertions in the foregoing episode, you will secure a full record of this conspiracy. One evening in 1902, he relates, he and his father, Charles H. Merritt, and Dietrich E. Loewe, the hatter, who allowed the Danbury case to be brought in his name, were walking over the Connecticut hills. They were discussing organized labor, and it was suggested that an association be formed to strike at labor through the courts. A meeting was called, February, 1902, in the office of Charles Biggs, 13 Astor Place, New York City, actuary for the hatters, and a list of American manufacturers were circularized, with disappointing results. On September 18, 1902, 27 manufacturers representing 12 industries met in New York and formed the American Anti-Boycott Association. It was this association who brought the Danbury Hatters' Case, the subsequent Duplex Printing Case and the Bedford Cut Stone Case. Just how far the conspirators against labor were prepared to go in that early meeting is not known, for the Anti-Boycott Association is a secret association, and its successor, the League for Industrial Rights, is a secret organization. But there is evidence that the conspirators at that time laid out a definite legal campaign destined to eventuate in court decisions entirely hostile to organized labor. For in August, 1926, 'Law and Labor,' official organ of the league, declared in reference to the foregoing cases: 'This was the result of 17 years of patient and unceasing effort on the part of the League for Industrial Rights.'

LABOR DESTRUCTION IS AIM

"The League for Industrial Rights is a highly centralized, heavily financed organization whose sole purpose is to fight organized labor through the courts. Clarence D. Bonnet, professor of economics, Tulane University, has made these observations about this organization: 'It is without doubt the most secretive of associations today. So reticent has it been that for a long time no statement was available as to the number of members it had, the total capital represented,

Walter Gordon Merritt still carries on though times and the law change.

or the number of employees that were in the shops of its members ***. The league is therefore combative both offensively

and defensively. It fights the union along legal lines. It uses the law to enforce open shop conditions whenever its members are involved.' Professor Bonnet quotes the league as saying, 'Its purpose is deeper, more far-reaching and more permanently effective. It aims to ascertain what is the law of the land, and then to secure its enforcement, firm in its conviction that the law will suffice to deal with these prob-

(Continued on page 224)



OLD TIMERS—AND CLIMBERS

"Shappie" has raised a controversial question. While appreciating the Journal's story on Charlie Paulsen's western hooks, he claims that the earliest climbers did not use them. "No, sir!" says Shappie, "they just used the hooks that nature provided them with, as you will see by the enclosed picture (above) which Brother Jimmie Brown, of Local No. 230, sent me in 1921, when his itchy feet were carrying him around the continent." But ye Editor begs to differ with Brother Shappie's interpretation. That critter, we claim, is a western bear, and therefore what nature provided him with is an excellent set of western hooks. Any lineman going up the tree ahead of the bear would not stop to argue the point, but would put his own hooks into action like the celebrated Cameron.

As for the early pole hiker, the western hooks were a regular part of his equipment, there's no denying. The picture below, faded, yellow and cracked, taken in 1892, shows two downy-cheeked youths, the one on the left being Shappie himself, the other his buddy on the lines, Joe Stanley. The western hooks are plainly visible.

"There were no safety belts then," says Shappie, "so don't you safety-belt men snicker because our belts were—like the new army recruit's been an active and most valuable contributor to this magazine. Celebrating in poetry and story the exploits of the old-time linemen he has brought a chapter of the Brotherhood's past into most vivid life. Now that his never-flagging loyalty to the union has earned him an I. B. E. W. pension, he is living at 2403 Quadra St., Victoria, B.C., and 'would like to hear from some of the old timers of the days 'when men were men.'"



Private Capital Builds Low Cost Houses

THE housing industry is still shrouded in a good deal of fog. No rapid progress to re-house one-third of the population has been made. Yet, if we may dub the present stage of housing development as an experimental stage, one may receive a good deal of encouragement from ex-

Princeton experiment proves that attractive homes can be erected without subsidies.



Courtesy Samuel H. Gottscho

This distinguished group of low-cost houses, union-built, meets all standards. Built by private capital.

periments that are going forward all over the country. These experiments probably fall into three classifications: The first represents the low cost housing ventures under low dividend authorities set up under states and municipalities. The second represents the production of factory houses of one kind or another in varying degrees of pre-fabrication. The third, and possibly the most encouraging represents the production of low cost housing under what might be described as conventional methods. Houses of distinction that do not depart in great detail from the usual standards, erected by contractors with private capital, return interest on the investment and afford shelter plus at low rentals.

In this last category falls an experiment in low cost housing at Princeton, N. J., which has come to be known as the Lambert Plan. These houses were erected quite frankly by John Barnes Lambert, head of the prominent drug firm, to prove that private capital could erect low cost houses, make money, and give the consumer better quarters than any he had had before. The unit is not large, offering but 10 dwellings, but they are most attractive and most complete. They provide 10 families with good quarters at \$6.25 per room, and provide Mr. Lambert 4 per cent steady income.

Four-room houses renting at \$25 per month, are simple and modern in every respect. There is a living room $14\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, backed by a modern kitchen. Two bedrooms complete the quadrangle plan. There is a modern bath-

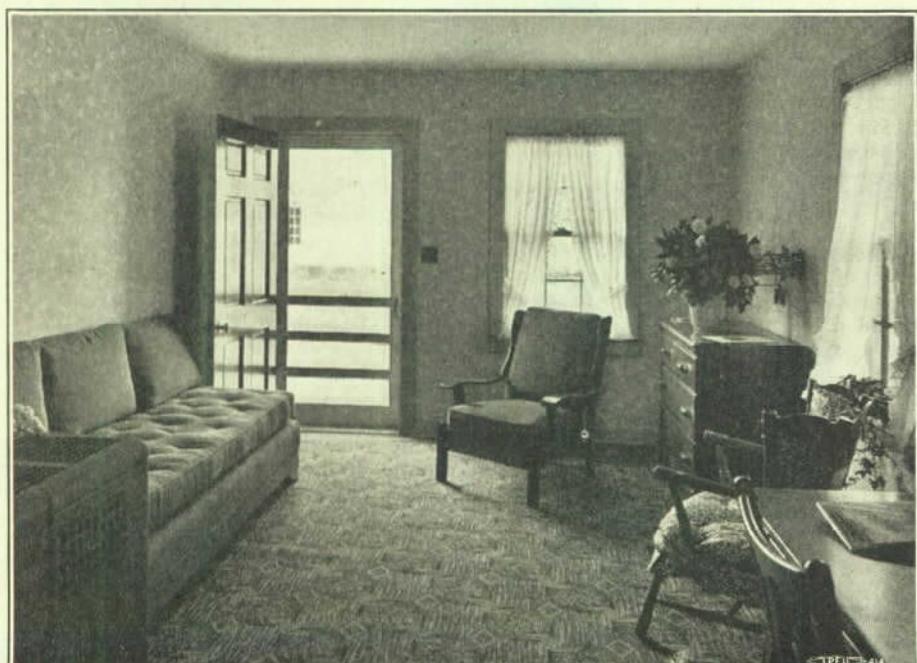
terials. The roofs are slate, the walls veneered brick, and the floors hardwood. There are electric lights.

Behind these experimental houses lies a definite economic plan. According to economists there are three economic groups for which low cost houses must be erected. Four million families are said to pay rent of less than \$5 per month per room. Five million families pay from \$5 to \$10 per room per month, and three million families pay more than \$10 per room per month. We believe that large scale housing under the United States Housing Administration would take care of the families of the first group. Mr. Lambert's plan is the plan adequate for serving five million families in the second group. The Lambert Plan looks to setting up what has come to be called investment housing corporations. These corporations sell securities to the public and erect houses with the proceeds, manage and maintain the projects until they have paid for themselves. Then the projects are to be turned over to municipalities. There is a maximum limitation of return of 4 per cent on the investment.

The breakdown of the actual cost of the 10 Princeton houses is as follows:

Actual construction	\$24,888.42
Parking yard	105.00
Finished grading	54.84
Sewers and manholes	750.00
Fire insurance	11.34
Tool house	243.29
Grading and roads	949.65
Architect's fee	500.00
Landscaping	497.56
Cost of land	2,000.00
	\$30,000.00

(Continued on page 217)



Courtesy Samuel H. Gottscho

ATTRACTIVE LIVING ROOM OF THESE LOW-COST HOUSES

International Federation of Trade Unions

FOR the first time in its history the executive council of the International Federation of Trade Unions meets in Washington in May. It convenes in the United States at the request of the American Federation of Labor, again a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions are:

Walter Citrine, Electrical Trades Union, Great Britain, president
 Leon Jouhaux, Matchmakers Union, France, vice president
 W. Schevenels, Holland, general secretary
 G. Stoltz, Czechoslovakia, assistant secretary
 Corneille Mertens, Bookbinders, Belgium, member, executive council
 E. Kupers, Tailors, Holland, member, executive council
 H. Jacobsen, Denmark, member, executive council
 R. Tayerle, Czechoslovakia, member, executive council

The general meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions will occur at Zurich, Switzerland, on July 5, this year. The American Federation of Labor affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1938 at the meeting held in Oslo, Norway, in June. It was at that meeting that Matthew Woll, representing the American Federation of Labor, extended an invitation to the executive council to bring its spring meeting to the United States.

Oslo represented a landmark in the deliberations of world labor. With a large majority, various centers of the I. F. T. U. accepted the point of view of the American Federation of Labor and voted to reject the proposal of the Russian trade unions for affiliation. The Russian trade unions had imposed stringent conditions. At the same time the I. F. T. U. voted to break off negotiations with Russian trade unions. Only France, Mexico and Spain voted against the proposal that negotiations with Russia should be severed.

DATES FROM 1913

The history of the International Federation of Trade Unions is a long one. The Federation had antecedents in international trade unions affiliated with workers across national borders. The Secretariat which coordinated these international unions existed prior to 1913, when at Zurich the International Secretariat was re-named the International Federation of Trade Unions. The American delegates from the American Federation of Labor had in previous meetings criticized the name Secretariat as meaning nothing to American workers, and demanded that the International Secretariat should be reorganized into an International Federation of Trade Unions.

The International Federation of Trade Unions operates on an international scale, therefore, a good deal as the

What is this powerful organization the executive council of which meets in Washington in May?

American Federation of Labor operates in the United States. It is a coordinating body. Even before its formal creation at Zurich in 1913 the chief rules which guided its antecedent organizations were that only one national trade union center



C. MERTENS, BELGIUM,
 Executive Board, I. F. T. U.

was to be admitted from each country and that every country was to be free to determine its own tendency and tactics.

During the years in which the Secretariat existed, the international trade union movement was under the influence of the German leaders. German workers were very aggressive on an international scale, believed in international cooperation of trade unions and also had a leverage in the fact that many migratory workers from other countries drifted into Germany where there was work as Germany expanded into an industrial nation. In contrast to the German attitude, the British workmen took little interest in the affairs of the continent. British

workmen stayed at home or went to overseas colonies—Canada and Australia.

Of deep interest, therefore, is the action of the American Federation of Labor during that trying period following the outbreak of the World War in 1914. Since the I. F. T. U. was largely dominated by the German movement, as hostilities developed and as bitterness increased, the trade unions were naturally moving toward some kind of showdown. In 1916 German trade unions proposed to hold a conference in Berne, Switzerland, looking toward the continuation of the International Federation of Trade Unions. However, the German trade unions later abrogated this proposal.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PEACE

Samuel Gompers, keenly aware of the trends in Europe, at the 1916 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore took the position that the International Secretariat should move to a neutral country in order to protect the organization against the charge or the appearance of partiality. Even at that time the American Federation of Labor was pushing forward the idea of an international league for peace. This is important in light of subsequent developments.

In 1917 the Swedish delegates of the I. F. T. U. tried to organize a meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Stockholm. Mr. Gompers refused to participate.

Noteworthy it is that at the collapse of the Russian government in 1918, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor sent an official cablegram conveying fraternal greetings and pledging the support of American workers to Russia's efforts to secure freedom. Many messages passed between the Russian workers and the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers said in his autobiography: "I urged them to build practically and constructively. I knew Russian workers and I knew the dangers of newly acquired rights and freedom." The Great War interrupted the relations of American workers with European labor movements. This does not mean that Samuel Gompers was not in close touch with French and British workers throughout the contest.

The International Federation of Trade Unions in its early years and thereafter must be seen as an effort of trade unions to control their own destinies. It must be recalled that the first and second internationals were congresses of socialists and labor parties and not trade unions as such. The International Federation of Trade Unions from the beginning represents the attempt to bridge gaps between nations through the practical instrumentalities of the unions themselves without political control and without undue influence of states and governments. It might almost be described as American labor's non-partisan political philosophy applied to international affairs.

COURSE OF ACTION AFTER 1918

But what of the course and direction of the I. F. T. U. in the years subsequent to the Great War? In October, 1918, Mr. Gompers told the Swedish workers who were active in a move to revive an international bureau of labor that the executive council during the past few years had issued a number of invitations for an international conference to organize a new international trade union federation. The executive council at that time even appointed a committee, one member of which was William Green, to take part in an international labor conference. Mr. Gompers worked to secure an appointment of a labor representative on President Woodrow Wilson's peace committee but failed.

Mr. Gompers led a labor delegation to Paris at the time of the sitting of the Peace Commission. At that time he refused to attend a meeting that Arthur Henderson of the British Labor Party called in Switzerland. While in Paris Mr. Gompers was appointed on the Commission on International Labor Legislation, an outgrowth of the peace negotiation. He was adamant, however, against attending the Berne conference.

The Commission on International Labor Legislation convened February 1. Interesting it is that Harold Butler who for many years was head of the International Labour Office, Geneva, became assistant secretary general of this commission. Mr. Gompers was presiding officer. Mr. Gompers points out that here in these early deliberations a sharp contrast between American and European methods was evident: "The Old World was accustomed to dealing with labor



SCHEVENELS, HOLLAND (LEFT FOREGROUND), GENERAL SECRETARY, I. F. T. U.

problems through legislation and it was natural for Old World representatives to think of international labor problems only in the terms of international legislation. They had in mind the development of a super-government that should develop standards for the workers everywhere."

More light is thrown on Mr. Gompers' philosophy, which may be described as the present philosophy of the American Federation of Labor: "My experience had convinced me that legislation cannot accomplish that which is contrary to the general will and that far better results can be secured by reaching unanimous agreement after having made a survey of the facts in a case."

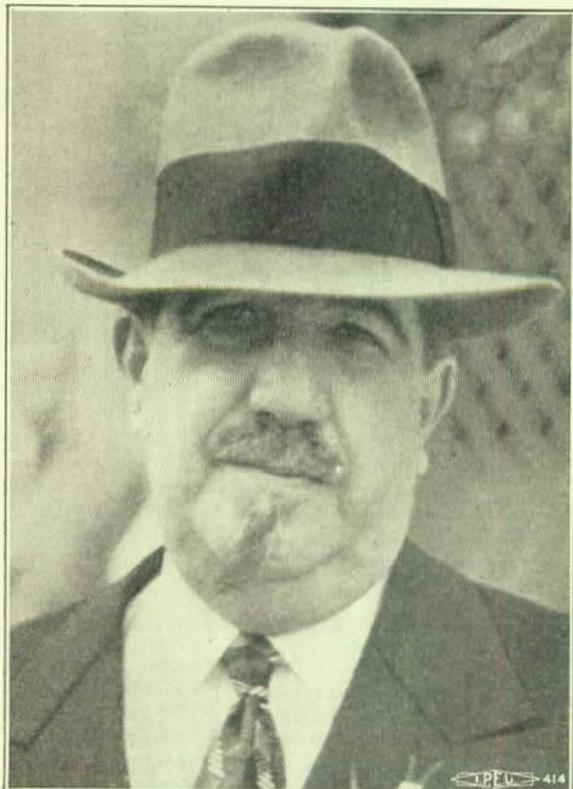
Mr. Gompers became very much discouraged with the deliberations of the International Labor Commission. Mr. Gompers also fought at this time for the principle that no international labor body that should be created should propose to any country a law, convention or treaty which contains lower standards than obtain in that country. He won this principle on the International Labor Commission. Having won this, it was easy to formulate the International Labor Bureau which exists today and which bears an integral relation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Gompers believed that the basis of the charter for this new international body which derived from the peace treaty "were the principles which the American Federation of Labor submitted to the Inter-Allied Conference in London in September, 1918." The commission designated Washington as the place for the first International Labor Commission to be held under

the treaty and adopted an agenda providing for an organizing committee.

REORGANIZATION OF I. F. T. U.

Following his labors at Versailles, Mr. Gompers communicated with British, French and Belgian labor and it was decided to reorganize the International Trade Union organization. The time and place were definitely set for Amsterdam, August, 1919. Mr. Gompers attended this conference. At this meeting the old international passed into history. Mr. Gompers found it necessary to defend the labor charter incorporated in the Versailles treaty. He goes on to remark in his autobiography: "A resolution proposing universal strikes as a general policy, which was defeated in the conference, was a forerunner of future difficulties that forced the A. F. of L. to withdraw from the international organization. The group supporting the proposal was small, but it happened to be the group that got control of the administration machinery of the international bureau. These resident officials began issuing documents which in policy and in spirit were in complete variance with the trade union movement. Without consent or even consultation, names were affixed to those impossible communications. The international office undertook to promote a general strike for the socialization of industry and to establish as an international labor policy that a general strike should be declared in case of any war even of a defensive character. The trade union movement of the United States is not without idealism, but it recognizes it must function in the world as it is and that its development must be part of the evolutionary process in which many other factors are involved."

Because of this sharp difference of opinion the American Federation of Labor withdrew from the International Federation of Trade Unions at this time. The United States, as readers of this JOURNAL know, refused to become a part of the League of Nations and therefore declined to cooperate with the International Labor



LEON JOUHAUX, FRANCE,

Vice President, I. F. T. U.

(Continued on page 217)

Reaction Spins Dangerous Web for States

HEWITH follows an analysis of state bills prepared, introduced or passed by enemies of labor in many states of the union. Some of these bills have been defeated. Others are pending.

CALIFORNIA

S. 379. Garrison—To Labor and Capital.

Regulates holding of union elections for officers, and prohibits strikes except after membership vote.

S. 445. Metzer—To Labor and Capital.

Thirty days after effective date it shall be unlawful for any labor organization to elect, appoint, or retain any alien to represent them in a labor dispute in this state.

A. 750. Green—To Labor and Capital.

Declares it unlawful for any combination of persons to boycott or refuse to use any product, machine, device or method unless disapproved by safety orders of industrial accident commission.

A. 1207. Tenney—To Labor and Capital.

Repeals Sec. 921 of Labor Code which declares yellow dog contracts unenforceable.

A. 2595. Miller—To Revenue and Taxation.

A state labor relations bill, listing unfair labor practices of employers and providing for certifying representatives, includes also the following:

The bargaining unit, and representatives of such unit, shall be the sole persons or organizations entitled to picket or advertise a boycott in public places. Picketing by others is unlawful. Picketing and boycotting are prohibited except after a secret vote within bargaining unit, supervised by the board. Board may order a vote upon continuance of strike, boycott, or picketing. Limitations apply only to firms picketed who are regularly doing business in California. Board is empowered to prevent any unfair labor practice, and every police officer and sheriff is also authorized and directed to prevent same. Provides penalty of fine or imprisonment for breaching or inducing a breach of the terms of Act.

A. Constitutional Amendment 49. Voight —To Constitutional Amendments.

Proposes an amendment to state constitution to add Art. XXVIII, creating a commissioner of conciliation and an arbitration court, to provide for registration of unions, employers' associations and industrial agreements (which are thereby made binding). If disputes are not settled by conciliation, disputes are referred to court which is empowered to make binding awards.

Prohibits strikes and lockouts in violation of agreements or awards, and re-

Scores of labor-baiting bills prepared by enemies of labor and introduced in state legislatures.

quires notice of intention to strike or lockout in specified industries.

COLORADO

H. 1131. Bailey and Owens—To Industrial Relations.

Regulates the functioning of organizations dealing with employers concerning grievances, pay, hours, working conditions, etc. (Text of bill not yet received.)

IDAHO

(Legislature adjourned March 3, 1939.)

H. 306. Introduced by State Affairs Committee—To State Affairs. Passed House February 20, 1939; Passed Senate February 25, 1939.

Prohibits picketing except by employee who has been continuously employed for 30 days prior to strike and provided a majority of employees have by secret ballot voted for changes in wages, hours or conditions of employment, and have presented demands to employer.

H. 437. A substitute for H. 306 was subsequently introduced and passed the House, but was killed in the Senate.

INDIANA

H. 505. Parker and Summerland—Judiciary B. Committee.

Prohibits picketing in labor disputes by persons except those employed in the place where a strike or labor dispute is in progress. (Text of bill not yet received.)

H. 505. (Indefinitely postponed March 2, 1939.)

Prohibits picketing in labor disputes except by those employed in place where strike or labor dispute is in progress.

H. 551. Baylor and Summerland — To Labor.

Prohibits picketing which would interfere with persons entering the establishment affected by the strike or interfering with the delivery of any products to the establishment. (Text of bill not yet received.)

H. 552. Harris and Summerland — To Criminal Code.

Prohibits sit-down strikes; defines illegal strikes; requires a seven day notice of grievances before striking; gives employers the right of action for losses in

illegal strikes. (Text of bill not yet received.)

MICHIGAN

S. 76. Hittle—Third reading in House March 8, 1939.

Prohibits influencing, coercing or intimidating any individual in joining a labor organization, selecting representatives or exercising the right to work, and lays down regulations to which strikes must conform to be legal.

H. 109.

Bill creates state labor relations board to certify representatives at the request of either employer or employees; to prevent unfair labor practices of employers and employees; to exercise jurisdiction over labor disputes.

The bill declares it unlawful for any person or organization to influence, coerce or intimidate, or attempt to coerce any individual either in joining a labor organization, selecting representatives, or in exercising the right to work.

To be considered legal a strike must be called by at least three recognized union officials or three representatives of employees in the affected plant or business; notice must be served on board, and certain procedures relating to negotiation and mediation must be complied with before striking. Board shall investigate disputes and publish a report determining merits and assigning responsibility.

Bill limits picketing to employees of plant involved (except that board may permit others to picket in case of small plants), and prohibits sit-down strikes. Violation of these provisions are made misdemeanors.

MINNESOTA

S. 84. Galvin—To Labor.

H. 134. Vance et al.—To Labor.

State Labor Relations Bill prepared by Minnesota Bar Association. In addition to defining unfair labor practices of employers, defines unfair labor practices of employees. It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employee, labor union or officer or agent thereof to compel any employee to join or refrain from joining a labor organization by threatened or actual interference with person or property; it shall be an unfair labor practice for either party to initiate a strike or lockout in violation of an agreement so long as the other party is complying in good faith.

H. 352. Vance et al.—To Labor.

Creates labor relations board and declares rights of employees and employers. Defines unfair labor practices for employers to include entering into closed shop agreement or check-off of union dues. Defines unfair labor practices of employees to include coercion, unlawful

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Now Looms Property-Life Insurance

ONE more example of ferment in the building industry is evidenced by a proposal to create property-life insurance,—a new type of insurance which would insure capital on an actuarial basis, as human life is now insured.

That death comes to all men is a universal truism. That death comes to all physical property is equally true, even though the truth is less widely recognized. Property is dead when it ceases to perform its useful function. When the function which the dead property performed is still a necessary one and there exists no means for replacing it, the event may well be an occasion for mourning.

Consider, by way of illustration, the "passing on" of an esteemed and venerable, once useful, factory. The owner suffers because it marks the end of any income from that source. The managers and employees grieve for they must look elsewhere for their livelihood. If the factory has been subject to a mortgage, the mortgagees find themselves in effect deprived of their investment as well as the income therefrom. Consumers of the factory's products must seek substitutes. And the community, in addition to having its economy disturbed, may find itself haunted by a dead factory which no one will bury. Thus, owners, capitalists, management, labor, consumers and the community may be united in a common sorrow.

A proposition aimed at the reduction or elimination of such unpleasant experiences has been submitted by Dr. Hans Heymann, European economist. When so many voices are raised pointing to the necessity of creating conditions favorable to the revival of confidence on the part of capital investors, when such lack of confidence is attributed to the government's spending program, to the high cost of labor and to other like abstractions, Dr. Heymann's specific and detailed recommendations, based upon broad experience and study, seem deserving of consideration. The proposed remedy involves a new type of insurance on property called "property-life" insurance. At first glance it may appear Dr. Heymann's contribution is one having practical interest only to the world of finance. But such a conclusion would be superficial for the problem, as has been illustrated, is a social one. All groups are necessarily interested in its solution.

CONSUMPTION OF CAPITAL GOODS

The usual practice of business to provide for the natural and certain decrease in the effective use of buildings or equipment is to include a portion of the cost of the particular property as an element in the operating expense of each period. The portion so applied is calculated to reflect the reduced value of the property at a rate that will absorb the entire cost of the property over the period of its

Proposal opens prospect for the building industry of eliminating stagnation and halting jerry-building.

life-expectancy. This practice is generally satisfactory in so far as it charges the operating expenses with a proportionate share equal to the cost of the capital goods consumed in operations, but it is inadequate and does not attempt to provide the means for replacing the capital goods thus consumed. The "reserves for depreciation" are not reserves in the sense that they represent a ready source of funds. Some financially strong institutions establish cash sinking funds for the replacement of capital assets, but this method is not practical for most businesses, and it involves the disadvantage of having such funds remain idle or of exposing them to risks, which risks, presumably, would not be involved if the cash were paid in the form of premiums to property-life insurance companies. And even the application of the sinking fund method provides no protection against the premature deterioration of the property.

Failure to provide funds for replacement of partially or completely depreciated capital equipment has brought about critical financial situations. A manufac-

turing plant with worn out equipment is inefficient. Its inefficiency increases the cost of its products, which in turn causes a shrinkage in its sales. Such a plant does not inspire confidence in the prospective investor. It is time for the creditors to foreclose and salvage what they can. These disturbances reflect themselves in related industries and in other localities.

LIFE OF PROPERTY GUARANTEED

Existing insurance policies provide protection against the hazards of fire, flood and other casualties which may occur, but which are not certain to occur. It is proposed that property-life insurance will provide protection against losses which are bound to occur. Property-life insurance recognizes that the life-span of property, as of men, is definitely limited, and by the application of scientific actuarial technique, will insure the property against partial or total loss of use from depreciation and deterioration. It will not replace other insurance but will supplement it. The useful life of the particular property will be the subject of the insurance coverage.

In practice, then, the property to be insured will be physically examined and an estimate will be made of its life expectancy. The premium will be determined on the basis of the value of the property and its estimated life-term. At the expiration of the term the insured owner will have available funds to replace the worn out property. If repairs are required during the term, the cost of such repairs are covered by the policy, and if the cost of the repairs would equal or exceed the cost of new property the insured amount would become payable.

One of the benefits which Dr. Heymann predicts will flow from a widespread acceptance of property-life insurance, is that objectionable, speculative jerry-building will be thereby discouraged. It is a matter of common knowledge in the building industry that the conscientious builder is at a disadvantage in competing with jerry-builders who put up cheap and unsound buildings which are outwardly handsome and apparently modernly equipped. The purchasers of such property are the greatest victims of these unethical practices, but the average buyer is unable to distinguish sound building from jerry-building until it is too late for him to benefit from his expensively acquired knowledge. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which home building has been retarded by a justified fear on the part of the prospective purchasers that their investment will be consumed in repairing faulty construction.

Knowing that a building may be subject to expert and detailed appraisal by a property-life insurance company, it will be to the best interest of the builder to



(Continued on page 217)

Electricity Powers World of Tomorrow

WHEN we consider the world of tomorrow, which always reveals its shape "as through a glass, darkly," in the world of today, there comes to the mind of this writer the beautiful, prophetic sonnet by George Witter Sherman, published in the JOURNAL in April, 1938:

When man shall get his power from the sun

Or else by harnessing some unseen source,

And has forgotten what the past has done
And all he owes to Franklin and to Morse;

When many rivers emptying into one
Have filled with silt the dam across its course,
And the slow sextons of oblivion
Have covered up this house of lightning-force;

When that time comes, and it will too one day,
Nowhere shall flash on the horizon's arc
Our spires of towered steel carrying away
The living circuit which dispelled the dark;

Stand by a river and think quietly:
Man was not always—no, not always—free.

Consolidated Edison has vivid exhibit at New York World's Fair, with labor prominent.

Far in the future there is the possibility that "some unseen force" may supersede electricity to turn the wheels of the world. That day will come, no sooner, perhaps, than the utopia which the poet presaged. Until that time man will milk the lightning of its mysterious power, and harness the spark of its strength to do his bidding. That is the world of today, and the world of the immediate tomorrow. Hand power and steam power are yielding in the competition. Electric power is the towering, conquering giant on the horizon.

Every great American exposition for the past 50 years has been an exhibit of electrical wonders. In 1890, in St. Louis, linemen and wiremen gathered to set up the exhibits of a great electrical fair. Here the idea was conceived of a nationwide union of electrical workers. From that conception the I. B. E. W. was born. Now, as spectator as well as exhibitor tries to pierce the curtain of the future in the world's fair aptly called The World of Tomorrow, at New York, electricity is one of the leading characters in the drama. The electrical worker is there also, with his numerous backstage duties.

It is often difficult for a layman to understand the research and experiment, followed by the mechanical nicety, that are present in every electrical advance. The response of the machine in operation is so quick, so fluid, so intelligent, that the observer does not attempt to unravel the means by which it is done. Every child whose imagination was nourished on fairy stories grows up with a half-belief that there are supernatural beings who will do anything if asked in the proper way. It is not difficult to believe that electricity is one of the genii.

GREAT FINGERS OF ELECTRICITY

So The World of Tomorrow, both in

actuality and in its representation at New York, is moved by the quiet fingers of electricity.

It is a source of satisfaction to us that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is increasing in power as the use of electricity increases in scope; that Local No. B-3's skilled workmen did the electrical installations at The World of Tomorrow; and that one of the most notable exhibits at the fair is that of a great utility company whose workers are represented by the I. B. E. W. and—moreover—that a unique part of this exhibit is a personification of the workers at this company's plant.

The Consolidated Edison Company's exhibit will be among the most attractive to spectators generally, and to electrical workers particularly. Its displays occupy a large area near the central Trylon and Perisphere. It's hard to say which the spectator will find more impressive, the outer facade of the building, which is literally a wall of leaping water enclosed in glass, or The City of Light, gigantic, animated diorama of New York City, which stretches a full block long inside the building; but we hope that no labor sympathizer will pass by the "Bill Jones" exhibit in which Consolidated proudly exemplifies its human working force. Also of interest will be the enormous airplane view map of Manhattan, dramatized by light; and the small dioramas, pictures of New York city life, which are part of the show with the diorama of the city itself.

The diorama, a picture in three dimensions, will be used in many of the displays at the New York fair, made even more effective by the newly-introduced use of animation. Models and machinery will move, vehicles run, the flush of dawn in the sky give way to the strong light of mid-day. Lights will flash on and off in The City of Light, elevators will rise and descend in the buildings, trains rush by in the model subway system underneath the city. Motor traffic will flow through the streets and over the bridges.

MULTIPLE ACTIVITY PICTURED

The building and wiring of a city in miniature—the world's largest diorama—provided more than 100,000 man-hours of work for skilled craftsmen. Working for the Diorama Corporation of America on this display, as well as many others being produced for the fair, are architects, draftsmen, "blow-up" men, carpenters, electricians, spray painters, scenic artists, machinists, ship-model builders, museum men, sculptors and ornamental plasterers; also electrical and mechanical engineers, designers, pattern makers, lighting experts, glass workers, steel workers and sound effect men. The authentic reproduction of the many parts of the model necessitate men skilled in many techniques. Ocean liners, ferry boats, railroads, subways, suspension bridges, elevated highways, transmission lines, power houses, skyscrapers and cathedrals will be reproduced in accurate detail.



Courtesy Consolidated Edison Co.

Workmen are completing the world's largest diorama as a part of the Consolidated Edison's exhibit at The World of Tomorrow. With trains that run, traffic that moves, flashing lights and moving elevators in buildings, the skyline of New York in model form will have the most extensive model electric wiring job on record.

The electrical workers play a major part, for it is the most extensive model wiring job on record, requiring 204,000 watt illumination. Every part of The City of Light has its electrical features. Striking sound effects are also part of the show. Each performance will compress 24 hours in the life of the city into a 12-minute animated picture, while the small dioramas will give a succession of intimate scenes of personal life with the correlated use of electricity. There are seven pictures set into the background of skyscrapers—smaller animated dioramas which will successively "show" and fade out, each being placed near an appropriate section of the city.

Above the Brooklyn section of the big diorama, is the small scene showing Ebbets Field, flooded with light, as the Brooklyn Dodgers play night baseball. An operating room scene, with surgeons, nurses and attendants bending tensely over a swathed figure on an operating table, will be flashed on to dramatize the Columbia Medical Center section. New York would not be complete without its theatres, so there is a music hall scene with a precision dance routine on the lighted stage. Then as the downtown section begins to darken, a family group is shown in a residential section. Action in the press room of a newspaper is another picture of city life; while a schoolroom scene shows an important part of the child's day.

After most of the city is quiet and dark, comes the final scene, that of the men and apparatus that direct the flexible flow of electric power through the most comprehensive and fully automatic pilot board of its kind in the world, that of the Consolidated Edison System at Forty-first street, Manhattan. The great board is shown presenting a "see-at-a-glance" picture of the world's largest steam-electric power system. Operators are disclosed observing an assembly of 5,000 red and green lights which, operated by remote control, show the position of switches on equipment throughout the system. To the casual visitor this picture will be interesting, but to the electrical workers, particularly in the utility field, it will be tremendously impressive. Above the board are represented meters indicating the load on the city's generating stations—Hudson Avenue, East River, Waterside and others.

Each of the small dioramas is four feet high by four feet wide, while the large model of the city is nearly a city block long and as high as a three-story building. More than 4,000 buildings, studded with 130,000 windows, with scale models of the principal skyscrapers, churches and other buildings are shown, while nearly a quarter mile of brilliantly colored lines will represent the city's underground electric, gas and steam networks. The subway system is designed to represent a "world's fair" run of 35,000 miles. Translucent generating station models will suggest the transformation of coal into electricity, gas and steam. To fit this great animated picture together and make it run in perfect synchronization has meant the most careful attention to detail.



Courtesy Consolidated Edison Co.

Surveying the world of tomorrow from atop a huge turbo-generator is "Bill Jones" whom the Consolidated Edison Company has chosen to personalize its "average employee" picture at the New York World's Fair.

LABOR HAS ITS PLACE

Passing from The City of Light, the visitor will see the utility company's significant personification of the workers who are such an important factor in the operation of the system. It is dominated by a sculptured figure representing a worker in heroic size. But this man, who might be yourself or your working buddy, is not overglorified. There he is in his working clothes. The sculptor used an actual powerhouse worker as his model. This symbolic worker has been given the name of "Bill Jones." He represents one of the largest industrial groups working for one company in the metropolitan area of New York.

Related material gives the living and working standards of the "average employee." It suggests the company's pride in an upward trend in both dollar wages and cost-of-living wages; home ownership, savings, safety on the job, and health; and the lowering of the hours of an average workweek. Here are some of the highlights:

"How much money does Bill Jones make?"

"In 12 months of 1938 the average Consolidated Edison System weekly payroll employee earned \$36.89 a week, including overtime. This compares with weekly earnings of \$36.25 in the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, which has been reported as the highest paid industry in this country by the United States Department of Labor for August, 1938. It compares with \$33.54 a week generally in the nation's electric light, power and manufactured gas in-

dustry, and with \$22.84 average weekly earnings in the 122 industries reported by the department's Monthly Labor Review.

"Today Bill is making a sixth more money—16.7 per cent—for a shorter workweek than at the height of prosperity in 1929. Then he earned \$31.58 a week, working five and one-half days (38 hours) a week if on clerical duty, or six days (48 hours) a week if on manual duty. Now he earns \$36.89 a week working five days (35 hours) if on clerical duty, or five days (40 hours) if on manual duty. Furthermore, he gets an additional holiday with pay, Armistice Day, as compared with 1929 when he had 11 holidays with pay. As an average employee he can remember when, for large employee groups, vacations with pay were limited to one week, and holidays were on a 'no pay' basis. Today his pay runs right through jury duty, military duty, holidays, two-week vacations, excused absences and defined illness periods.

"Thanks to the combination of 'wages up' and 'hours down,' Bill is earning nearly a third more money, each hour that he works, than he did nine years ago. Today he earns 96.6 cents an hour as against 73.6 cents in 1930, a gain of 31.4 per cent.

"More than half the system's employees have received individual pay increases in the last three years, in addition to the general 5 per cent increase which all weekly employees received in July, 1937.*

* By signed agreement of the Consolidated Edison with the I. B. E. W.

(Continued on page 216)

Like a King "Slim" Taylor Embroiders

By JAMES ALTIC, Press Secretary, L. U. No. B-309

KINGS and cardinals have been known to be expert needle artists. Now an electrician qualifies.

Saturday, February 18, was a gala night for Local No. B-309. We gave our annual dance in the beautiful ball room of the Broadview Hotel. Large parties came from all our sister locals No. 1 and No. 2 of St. Louis, No. 649 of Alton, No. 702 from West Frankfort and Springfield. A good time was had by all.

Expert electrician smitten by painful malady puts his fingers to work to create beautiful textiles.

tered a new vocation from which he derives much pleasure—but little profit, until he received the money for the quilt raffled.

CREATES NEW JOB

In the old days before misfortune overtook him, "Slim" (as he is generally known) was an expert electrician. Today, he does expert embroidery and crochet needlework . . . an art he had no knowledge of at all until two years ago and which he has become expert at without the assistance of teachers. Experts who have examined his handicraft pronounce it among the best they have ever seen. Not only are his stitches perfectly executed but his blending of color shades is also marvelous, in spite of the fact that he is totally blind in one eye and suffers a much impaired vision in the

until vision returned so that he could resume his needlework. Since he first took up embroidery and crocheting he has done several hundred pieces which have been turned over to churches, fraternal, and patriotic societies to be disposed of at their card parties and bazaars to raise funds.

Slim was born in New Hampton, N. H., in 1882 and is a member of one of the oldest Taylor families in the United States. Slim continued to live on the old homestead in the White Mountain State until he was a young man and then went to Boston, Mass., where he learned the electrical trade and on July 2, 1902, Slim joined the I. B. E. W. in Local No. 103 at Boston, Mass. After mastering his trade he became somewhat of a globe-trotter and travelled widely, working in England and Australia. In 1906 he came to St. Louis and deposited his card there. In 1920 he transferred his card to Local No. 309, where it is now. He has always been in good standing. Early in life Slim became a student of economics and is well versed in this science. When the Socialist party was first organized in this city he became a charter member and is still a staunch advocate of the Marxian philosophy of political economy and has an extensive library on the subject although his eye permits but little reading now. He was a most liberal contributor to every solicitation for funds to further the cause of socialism and the labor movement. In 1911 at the age of 29 he married and to his union was born one child, a daughter, Ernestine, now happily married and living in Hollywood, Calif.

HEROIC TASK BEGUN

When Slim was first stricken doctor bills soon exhausted his meager savings and his good wife sought and found employment to help keep the wolf from the door. Compelled to give up his reading because of his poor vision he found time heavy on his hands. His weakened condi-

(Continued on page 216)



SLIM TAYLOR AT WORK

We also held the drawing for the beautiful embroidered quilt that we raffled for Ernest H. ("Slim") Taylor, one of our members who is disabled. Brother Taylor was very much surprised and thankful to know that some of his work had brought the amount of \$241.70, which was the total of the amount brought in by the sale of the raffle tickets. The quilt was won by Stuart (Buck) Lorton, international representative and business manager of the Boilermakers Local of East St. Louis, and he gave the quilt back to the committee to be sold and the money to go to Brother Taylor.

Brother "Slim" is undaunted by the calamity which befell him some six or seven years ago when ankylosis, which had tortured and racked his body for quite some time, finally made an almost helpless invalid of him. Prior to his invalidism Brother Taylor was a veteran and highly respected labor leader of the Tri-Cities for more than a quarter of a century and he still refuses to be licked. Within the past two years he has mas-



COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT

Electrical Hand Lifts Car Every 34 Seconds

By WILLIAM CONWAY, L. U. No. 8, Toledo

No doubt there are a great many of our members who have never seen a coal boat such as is common on the Great Lakes, ranging in length from 260 up to 630 feet in length. And a lot of the boys have no idea that Toledo has loaded more coal than any other port on these lakes in one season. With few exceptions these loaders are operated electrically. I am enclosing a diagram of the Ward Leonard Control by which these machines lift a car of coal weighing up to 100 tons and dump same into the boats at a rate of a car every 34 seconds.

The modern conception associated with the term "Ward Leonard System" is a system for effecting any desired variations in the speed of a motor for all loads carried by the motor, without incurring any rheostatic losses in the main circuit. This is accomplished by interposing a motor generator set or sets between the variable speed motor or motors in question and the system from which it is supplied. If the system is one furnishing alternating electricity it is the usual thing to employ for the motor generator set a synchronous motor coupled to the direct current generator.

FLEXIBLE CONTROL SYSTEM

It is arranged that the excitation of the latter may be varied over a wide range by means of a rheostat in the generator's field circuit. The generator's armatures and the motor's armatures constitute a circuit by themselves, which is not interrupted in service. Also the fields of the motors remain constant on a given direction of operation. Thus while the energy imparted to the drive may at times reach 3,500 amperes at 500 volts (2,350 hp.) under normal operating conditions, the power handled by the separately excited fields and control will never be in excess of 28 amperes at 250 volts (9.4 hp.).

By simple and efficient manipulation of the field rheostat and control gear in the excitation circuits of the generators and of the variable speed motors, the latter's speed and direction of rotation are under perfect control at all loads. The system is regenerative; thus when applied to hoisting, the descending load drives the motors which acting as a generator reverses the action of the motor generator sets and returns energy to the supply system. The Ward Leonard system has been applied to a wide variety of work requiring economical operation under widely varying conditions of speed and loads. It is common practice in coal dumping use where the capacity of cars to be dumped runs as high as 120 tons to use six generators driven by either two or three 6,600-volt A. C. synchronous motors. Four of these generators as a rule are needed to make up the two separate Ward Leonard circuits and can be either 250 or 500 volts D. C. The other two generators are usually 250 volts D. C. and

Full description of Ward Leonard Control by which coal boats are mechanically loaded.

are used for exciting the synchronous motors, driving electric locomotives and various other motors and control circuits. The loop circuit, embracing the two generators and two motor armatures being at least two 1,000,000 c. m. cables connected in parallel, is necessarily of very low resistance.

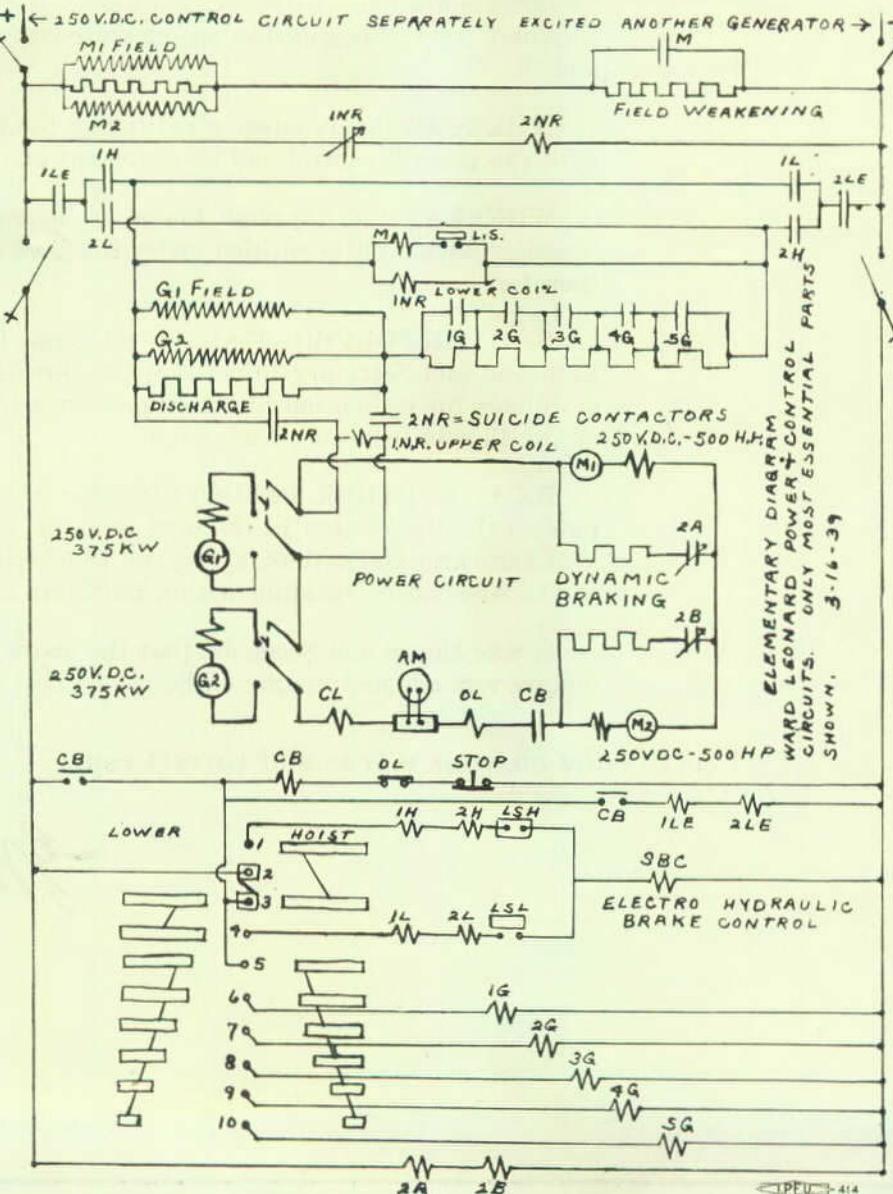
CURRENT ECONOMY

Thus when a small amount of excitation is applied to the generator's fields a current is caused to flow in the loop circuit. This current will cause a torque

at the motor shafts depending on its value. Current and torque will increase to a point where the armature begins to rotate and thus generate a back e. m. f. which tends to reduce the current. A point of equilibrium is quickly reached where only enough current flows to produce the torque required to overcome the resistance and the motors will only rotate fast enough to produce the necessary counter e. m. f. to hold the current to its proper value.

Thus with fractional amounts of generator excitation, the motors will rotate at fractional speeds. It is to be noted that aside from the small R. I. drop in the loop circuit the speed of drive is independent of load. To reverse direction of rotation of the motors it is simply necessary to reverse the generator's fields which in turn reverse the motor's arma-

(Continued on page 217)



SPECIAL NOTICE

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION LIVING IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

The following action was taken at the regular semi-annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge, held March 8, 1939:

WHEREAS the Electrical Workers Benefit Association is an association which admits to membership only those persons engaged in the occupation of electrician, or worker in some branch of the electrical trade, which is a hazardous occupation; and

WHEREAS the provisions of the Illinois Insurance Code exempts from its operation orders, societies, and associations, which admit to membership only persons engaged in one or more crafts or hazardous occupations; and

WHEREAS the Trustees constituting the Supreme Lodge are charged with the general control and management of the said Association; and

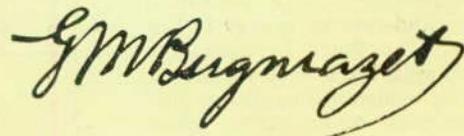
WHEREAS the Supreme Lodge is desirous of obtaining all of the benefits to which it is entitled under the laws of the State of Illinois, now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Supreme Lodge hereby instructs the President and Secretary to petition the Director of Insurance of the State of Illinois for exemption in accordance with the provisions of Section 308 of the Illinois Insurance Code; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to publish this Resolution in the next issue of *THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS*, a copy of which shall be sent to each member of the Association residing within the State of Illinois.

It was Moved and Seconded that the above resolution be adopted. The motion was adopted unanimously.

I certify the above is a true and correct copy.



Secretary.

Convention Idea Before Executive Council

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., on March 6, 1939.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present:

G. W. Whitford, M. P. Gordan, C. M. Paulsen, J. L. McBride, Edward Nothnagle, G. C. Gadbois, F. L. Kelley, J. F. Casey and C. F. Oliver.

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The activities of the council members on questions handled in their districts, as well as matters handled by mail through the I. S. since the last semi-annual meeting of the council were reviewed and discussed, and it was moved and seconded, that all actions taken be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed George W. Whitford and C. F. Oliver as auditing committee, to examine the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the accounts of the I. B. E. W., and Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

An appeal from William J. Bray, Card No. 566657, of Local Union 52, against decision of the International President, was read, and upon review of the facts in the case it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the I. P. be sustained. Motion carried.

The jurisdictional dispute between Local Union No. 102, of Paterson, N. J., and Local Union No. 164, of Jersey City, N. J., was discussed with the I. P., and it was moved and seconded that the I. O. continue its efforts to arrive at a solution equitable to all, and report the results to the next meeting of the executive council. Motion carried.

In the appeal of W. Leroy Halpine, of Local Union No. 122, Great Falls, Mont., from decision of the Acting International President, it was moved and seconded, after reviewing all the facts in the case, that the decision of the Acting International President be sustained. Motion carried.

LONG PENSION LIST VOTED

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked, and it was moved and seconded that the applications be approved and pensions granted. Motion carried.

I.O.	Thomas Bastian
I.O.	Fred Baushle
I.O.	Charles A. Bennett
I.O.	Harry F. Buzby, Sr.
I.O.	John T. Cameron
I.O.	William A. Cole
I.O.	George T. Coltman
I.O.	Robert Davidson
I.O.	Charles Fagerstrom

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council.

L. U.	
134	William M. Nessel
134	A. C. Peterson
134	Robert W. Peterson
134	Frank D. Savage
134	William H. Trenwith
134	Charles Winter
134	Henry J. Wohlgemuth
134	Charles Worth
156	A. O. Haynes
164	Charles L. Werse
166	Charles M. Fout
195	Charles F. Brockel
195	John F. Gavigan
195	William H. Gerin
B-202	Nels Danielson
202	Stephen C. Heenan
202	Washington Neil
202	John A. Sampson
202	Jay R. Shangraw
213	W. H. Parkin
213	Alfred T. Woodhams
247	Henry P. Sager
292	T. O. Filiatreau
292	Alfred E. Yetter
309	William Myers
318	G. H. Hollins
349	A. J. Taunton
377	William P. M. Chapman
408	C. C. Van Inwegen
481	Charles H. Williams
502	Thomas H. Starrett
536	James O'Donnell
595	Frederick L. Knudsen
713	Herman Bloss
713	Morris Nemeroff
717	William T. Harrington
717	Ernest G. Priebe
770	Eugene Van Dyck
858	Logan Waddle
865	John T. Schriefer
873	Howard S. Cottet
902	John G. Raygor
1047	Clarence F. Le Master
1144	James P. McNallis

The following applications were read and all information and records carefully checked. As the records did not disclose the proper age of the applicants, it was moved and seconded that they be referred back to the I. S., to endeavor to get the proper information so that the council might give them further consideration at their future meeting. Motion carried.

I.O.	F. T. Crockett
L.U.	
3	Rudolph J. Sheinoha
595	O. P. Gray

The following applications were read, all information and records checked, and the facts developed that the applicants had arrearages in their standing. It was therefore moved and seconded that the pensions be denied, as the applicants were not qualified under the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

I.O.	Christian Geitz
L.U.	
3	J. E. McHale
842	E. J. Cleveland

A communication from Thomas D. Mohan, with a bill for \$708.73, was read

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JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

IPEU-414

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVIII

Washington, D. C., April, 1939

No. 4

The Spirit Of the Trade Those who know the building construction industry best know that its spirit is one of comradry. There is a fraternity on the job which arises from the coordinated efforts of hundreds of men working through nearly a score of branches of the trade under the supervision of technicians who also feel this same esprit. This spirit of comradry extends not only to the men engaged in sweaty toil but to the passersby on the street who pause sometimes for hours to gaze at the project.

This spirit has been manifested recently both in New York and Washington by formal provision for the sidewalk crowd. In erecting fences around the large hospital project in Washington a gallery has been provided nicely painted and on this gallery is painted the sign "For Sidewalk Superintendents Club." This means that the kibitzers may safely and comfortably boss the big jobs to their heart's content. They can watch the steam shovels that lift the tons of dirt into waiting trucks; they can gaze upon the sinking of the piles and the rise of the brawny foundation. They can see the laying of the rods and the first electric raceways, but alas, the Sidewalk Superintendents Club will not be able to follow the towering structure to the skies because the construction company has not yet provided a look-out loft for this purpose. Speed is the god that rules this work. Whistles screech, steam drills whine, jack hammers pound and the building climbs aloft.

We hope those who join the Sidewalk Superintendents Club and watch the rise of these buildings will not forget the human beings below who are doing the job. We hope, too, that they will catch something of the real spirit of the building construction industry and the tradesmen who make it possible—the spirit of comradry which grows into one of cooperation and coordination.

Man-Hours In Fabrication The Department of Labor has recently made a study that will be of great interest to all electrical workers. This is authored by Bernard H. Topkis. It is entitled

"Labor Requirements in Manufacture and Distribution of Electrical Products." The thesis of this study is that 50,000,000 man-hours of labor were required to produce and distribute \$77,000,000 worth of electrical products purchased in 1937 for use on construction projects financed from Federal funds. Six hundred and fifty-one man-hours of work were required to produce every \$1,000 worth of material. The breakdown on this enterprise is as follows:

	Man-hours per \$1,000 of product
All groups of products	651
Turbines	707
Large motors and generators	632
Small motors	643
Fractional horsepower motors	780
Transmission and distribution equipment	588
Switch gear	582
Control	587
Transportation equipment	653
Meters and instruments	566
Wire and cable	613
Wiring supplies and appliances	659
Plastics	742
Refrigerators	566

Moreover, this study points out that 37 per cent of man-hours was required to produce the raw materials used; 2 per cent of man-hours was required for transporting the raw materials to the factories; 48 per cent of man-hours was used for manufacturing; 5 per cent in engineering and development; and 7 per cent in administrative and selling activities.

In the age of machine production it is refreshing to know that so much of every \$1,000 in the project goes to increasing the purchasing power of workers.

New Objective One of the bulletins of the American Federation of Labor which has attracted most attention during the last year is the February issue of the Monthly Survey of Business. This issue is entitled "A New Objective." It points out that "in the last few years we have passed through a period of rapid evolution, amounting to a peaceful revolution. It is time now to follow the reform program with a new objective—industrial expansion to put men to work."

The bulletin goes on to point out what it believes should be the next steps in replacing government spending with expansion of private business, as follows:

"What are the next steps to expand production? First, government, business, farmers and labor must work together. We need regular channels through which business thinking and labor thinking can reach the government and take part in policy making. Business has its advisory council to the Department of Commerce who are being called in for consultation,

but labor has no open door for making its views known to the executive. It is for the federal government to take the initiative in bringing representatives of labor, as well as business, farmers and others into its councils to develop practical measures for immediate industrial expansion. . . .

"What kinds of private investment can replace government spending? We need first of all investment in 'durable goods,' that is, goods of long term value which either raise living standards or increase our power to produce. Here are some of the more important possibilities: (1) An adequate, nationwide program for low cost housing to build new homes for the low income millions who need them most; this would require some federal and local government aid. (2) Much needed new equipment for railroads; to place railroads in a position to buy new equipment will require Congressional action as suggested in the wage conferences last fall. (3) Necessary retooling and new equipment for our industrial plants; much of this will take place automatically as business expands. (4) Extension of electric power lines into areas not yet served and purchase of needed equipment by utilities; federal help along the lines of the Rural Electrification Administration program would be necessary for the former. These are some of the important channels for private investment in durable goods to create employment."

Attention, Communists It is not likely that communists will read World Revolutionary Propaganda reviewed in this number. If they did read it they could find a record of their blunders and mistakes, and the serious consequences of their secret carryings-on upon the community and upon society in general. After surveying the course and direction of communist propaganda in Chicago between 1928 and 1934, and measuring the effect of this stream of half-truths, the authors of World Revolutionary Propaganda conclude that the communists have been bad propagandists. They have been bad propagandists simply because they have ignored some of the basic emotions and concepts underlying American life and have tried to superimpose class consciousness and the ideal of centralized control of the labor movement and of government upon a people that are essentially democratic. Of course, communists here face a sharp dilemma. If they accepted the basic concept of democracy, there would be no excuse for communism and the Communist Party. They would find that their work in forwarding democracy was being carried on daily and effectively by such organizations as the American Federation of Labor. Moreover, they do not want to forward this traditional movement for more democracy. What they really want is power. They do not care who runs the unions, if they can control the people who run them. All this is well-known to trade unionists who feel the impact of the communists' ways upon unionism. They reached the height of their

achievement in 1932 in Chicago, and have henceforth declined there in influence. They are still a troublesome factor in American life, however, because any group that deals in lies and half-truths in a democracy poisons the streams of public opinion and makes sound judgment difficult.

J. D. Ross Advocates and friends of public ownership in this country have suffered a loss in the death of J. D. Ross, administrator of the Bonneville project. Mr. Ross had been a figure in this field of public service for many years and had a national reputation. He was well-known to a large group of workers in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He was a simple man with profound conservatism coupled with his aggressive defense of publicly-owned power projects. At his death his influence was well outlined by Charles E. Carey, now acting administrator of the Bonneville project. Mr. Carey said: "Today thousands of miles of transmission line and scores of mighty generators stand as vibrant monuments to his memory—a memorial of enduring service to a man who believed that the great water power resources of a nation belong to all its people. From the lone power house in Puerto Rico to the mighty Skagit, on Puget Sound and along the great Columbian River, the name of J. D. Ross stands as a symbol of gentle and loving service to make life easier for the men and women who toil."

Law vs. Man While Hitler was making his recent great push into adjacent territory Albert Einstein, the exile, reached his sixtieth birthday at Princeton, N. J. On this occasion, Mr. Einstein announced that he was trembling on the verge of a new discovery concerning universal law. He believed he was about to find the key to unity in this pluralistic world of ours. The two events created drama. The lawless Hitler and the lawful Einstein faced each other across seas. It is an ironical commentary upon human nature that it is the most lawless and violent element in the universe. Philosophers like to pretend that this is the glory of the human being, because it signifies his freedom and his differentiation from beasts of the field. But the fact remains, that animals and plants and inanimate life move down grooves of law, while man remains the most savage, cannibalistic and uncontrolled element in all myriads of worlds. It might be well if there came a revival in morality based upon the old biblical teaching that he who controls himself is greater than he who taketh a city.

Mr. Carnegie, pin a medal on the newsboy who stands in front of Keith's Theatre in Washington, D. C. On the night following Hitler's rape of Czechoslovakia, the newsboy introduced the theatregoers to Hitler's drive with the words, "Extra! Extra! Burglar gets eighty million dollars!"



Woman's Work

IPEU 414



WOMEN'S HATS ARE WORN TO BE NOTICED

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SOMETHING every woman knows: that excited feeling when you first wear your new spring hat, walk into a room, and wait for the remarks. And what an awful let-down if nobody says a word about it! Better the most outrageous laughter than that uninterested silence. Who cares if they call your new hat giddy, silly, ridiculous, just so long as it's an attention-getter? And an attention-getter has to be a bit startling.

It's wonderful how many variations the millinery stylists can find to play on the old basic theme. Just think of those tall cones with a bit of veil floating from the peak they wore in medieval days! Must have been a problem going through a low doorway. Think of the birds, flowers, ostrich plumes, luscious fruit and ribbons that were distributed on Grandma's Sunday bonnet! Remember the Merry Widow, big as a dishpan, trimmed with everything in the shop, that was worn on top of the head and anchored with fancy hatpins? Remember the hatpin holder that stood on the hall table? March a few steps farther down the echoing halls of time and remember the cloche. Came down so far over your eyes you could hardly see without throwing your head back. Ah, me! I remember one I had, trimmed all over with down-drooping fronds of glycerined hackle feathers and sprinkled with beads. Sort of a wet-black-swan effect. Was it a honey!

Plain hats are no good for anything except to keep off the rain, and no good for anybody, particularly the millinery makers. This spring the gals and boys in the shops are smiling in glee as their busy fingers whip on the flowers and flummery. The plain felt hat, stamped out by machine with thousands like it, made unemployment doldrums for the hat worker. Now for the first time in many seasons, there's a demand for straw braid operators in New York City, where most of the women's hats originate. Hat workers kneel beside their trundle beds at night and pray that the new styles will take the women's fancy. From the customer's angle everything is fine. There's a grand variety of styles this spring, and if you want to accumulate a hat wardrobe for every sort of occasion, from sports to night-clubbing, you can do it all in the moderate price ranges. And such a variety of shapes and trimmings that every woman should be able to find something becoming to her face and personality.

It's not hard to be fair to organized labor when buying a hat, either, because about 80 per cent of all women's hats have inside the headband or in the lining,

the Consumers' Protection Label, a small strip of white satin. This is the label of the Millinery Stabilization Commission, a joint board of employers and labor, which was formed to regulate commercial and labor practices following the demise of the NRA. While this label does not tell you for certain that the hat was made by members of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (A. F. of L.) it does guarantee that the hat was made under sanitary conditions with fair hours and pay to the workers. This union also includes the makers of men's hats and caps.

The Hat Workers Union found itself in a very bad spot during the depression. Their employers were cutting prices, wages and each other's throats in a desperate struggle for whatever little business there was. Business is still not so wonderful because the women don't want to believe that one \$5 hat is worth more than two \$1.95 hats. The \$1.95 hat is the most popular seller and the profit on each sale is not so big as it was in the days when we paid \$5 or \$7.50 for a hat. But most of the employers have been converted to fair practices, if only for their own protection, and they are just as anxious to bring the chiseling shops into line as the union is. Under the Millinery Stabilization Commission wage and hour standards have been set for the entire industry. The job of enforcing them is mostly up to the union. Membership in the Hat Workers is growing, and the future looks good—especially if the hat styles happen to please the feminine fancy.

In the past few years the Hat Workers have been devoting keen thought toward making their product so attractive to the customer that people would buy more hats. Most people have a little margin of income, an odd dollar or two each month that can be spent on amusements, or something else that will give enjoyment. A hat is not usually a necessity. The old hat will do all right, for strictly utilitarian purposes, till it falls to pieces. A new hat, for man or woman, is usually bought for enjoyment. It makes you look more attractive, people notice, they pay you compliments. But you don't have to buy a new hat. You don't even have to wear a hat. So the members of the Hat Workers Union began thinking up various ways of planting the desire for a new hat in the minds of customers.

Did you hear about "ash can hats?" That was one of their first stunts. It was a campaign to make every woman make sure to buy a new hat, not a second-hand felt which had been cleaned-up, refur-

bished and sent out to be sold as new. They sent out publicity about how many hundreds and thousands of hats were being rescued from the ash-cans and dumps of New York, brushed up and foisted on the customers as new goods. That got many women into the habit of looking for the Consumers' Protection Label, which would not be present, all fresh and new, in a second-hand hat. It gave them a good reason to look for that label other than helping the millinery workers.

The men's cap industry had fallen to a low ebb simply because through some psychological quirk, the wearing of a cap had become associated in the public mind, with gangsters, thugs and bums. The cap workers' employment was beaten down 'neath this stigma. So the union put caps on the heads of some very attractive and socially desirable gents, such as Robert Montgomery, photographed them and sent the pictures around. The idea was induced that every man should have a cap as well as a hat, that caps are universally becoming, and awaken a rakish, dare-devil feeling which men dearly love.

The union members are so much interested in boosting their product that in Danbury, where the main industry is the making of men's hats, even the children are joining the sales campaign. High school boys and girls resolved to end the bare-headed fad, at least for Danbury. Girls refuse to date the hatless boys. A bareheaded student is the object of social scorn. Girls in bandanas don't get hosannahs. A recent issue of the school paper, with a picture of a high topper on the cover, and the slogan, "Danbury Crowns Them All," sang the praises of hats and the hat industry in many original phrases. The young people announced their determination to make the hat industry flourish again by setting an example for the younger generation all over the United States. This splendid spirit is a reflection of the interest the Hat Workers themselves take in boosting their industry.

Don't forget to look for the little white "Consumers Protection" label when you buy yourself a hat, and don't forget the union label inside your husband's hat, and in boys' hats and caps. Small daughter's hats should follow the example of your own. The union controls such a large part of the industry that hats with their labels are not hard to find, even in the low price ranges. The feeling of satisfaction you will have in wearing a hat which you know was made "fair to organized labor" is worth the slight trouble it will take.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

We are very much alive and doing good work. I would like to go back as far as November 18, 1938, when we gave a dance at K. of C. Hall, had a fine orchestra, a large number attended, everyone seemed to have a fine time. Then December 16, 1938, a bingo party was given. What a fine showing we had. During intermission the ladies sold coffee, hot dogs and rolls, sandwiches, home made cakes and pop, the members of the auxiliary donating cakes and rolls. Many beautiful prizes were given to those winning at bingo. Part of the proceeds from dance and bingo went to aid some needy Brothers of No. 26.

On February 9, 1939, a social was held. Invitations were sent to members of L. U. No. 26 and their families and we had a great number present. The committee in charge was given a vote of thanks for such an enjoyable evening of entertainment in selecting volunteer talent from the auxiliary and friends of the members which was deeply appreciated by the auxiliary.

Brother Al Neff, president of L. U. No. 26, and Brother Clem Preller, business agent, made fine speeches for the good of the auxiliary. Many thanks to them.

Brother Neff acted as master of ceremonies and made it very lively. Refreshments were served, followed by dancing. Since our social we have been receiving new members at each meeting and expect more as working conditions improve, so ladies come out and join us and see what good times we have.

Local Union No. 26, of Washington, D. C., has been kind enough to let us use their day room every second and fourth Tuesday of each month in the McGill Building, 914 G Street N. W.

MRS. L. J. JOHNSTON.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

We celebrated our first anniversary with a party for all members, March 8, 1939. Mrs. W. Boyle made our anniversary cake, which was delicious. We also had other cakes and sandwiches which were very good.

New officers installed are as follows: President, Mrs. G. Neugebauer; vice president, Mrs. McGovern; financial secretary, Mrs. H. Cook; recording secretary, Mrs. S. Jacobus; treasurer, Mrs. Smack; warden, Mrs. Conrad; assistant warden, Mrs. C. Peer; press secretary, Miss E. Brant.

We are looking forward to a new and as successful term as our last. We are hoping to see many new members this term.

239 Avon Ave.

ELEANOR BRANT.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

This is the first greeting from the Women's Auxiliary to the Local Union No. B-160, of the Northern States Power Company employees of Minneapolis and vicinity.

We organized our auxiliary last October, when Mrs. George Torgerson, of 4326 Girard Avenue North, opened her home to us. At this time we elected our officers, as follows: Mrs. V. J. Gilbertson, president; Mrs. E. Rudolph, vice president; Mrs. Robert Mc-

Gowan, secretary; Mrs. E. Swanson, treasurer.

We have held our meetings once a month at the home of some member, but our next meeting will be held at union headquarters, at 257 Plymouth Avenue North.

At present we have a membership drive on and we are depending on the wives of members of Local Union No. B-160, who are not members, to join with us. We find many who are misinformed about the auxiliary movement and uninformed. The question seems to be: Why are you organized, and what do you do?

We are organized to promote the idea of union organization and to familiarize the women with the problems confronting the workers of industry today, which only a few understand, and we hope to keep ourselves informed of all the latest events which take place from day to day, by having capable and informed speakers at our auxiliary meetings. We women never have the opportunity to obtain the sound truth and honest facts of labor's problems unless we are organized in a body, along with our husbands, who are striving to improve their

(Continued on page 216)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Everybody Likes Ham

By SALLY LUNN

The Southerner likes his salty country-cured ham, the Virginian adulates his strongly flavored Smithfield and the mid-Westerner favors the pink, juicy, mildly cured hams of Chicago or Cincinnati—but everybody likes ham. If you have room enough in your refrigerator to store it, buying a whole ham or a half-ham is an economy, because you get a lower price per pound, and it will keep uncooked and may be used up gradually in a great variety of appetizing dishes. Even when there's nothing left but the bone, you have a tasty bit of flavoring for a kettle of soup.

The dinner illustrated in the picture is one of my favorites.

SCALLOPED POTATOES WITH HAM

1 lb. slice raw ham	6 medium sized
Salt and pepper	potatoes
2 cups rich milk	Flour

Pare potatoes and cut in fancy shapes, if wished. Cut ham in pieces for serving. Place in buttered baking

dish, sprinkle with flour, and with salt and pepper. Use salt very sparingly, because the potatoes will absorb some salt from the ham. Add hot milk. Bake, covered, in moderately hot oven (375° F.) for a half hour, then uncover and bake for 10 or 15 minutes longer to form a delicately brown crust.

If you wish to make a "company dinner" that's no fuss and bother to the cook but is sure-fire good eatin', place slices of raw ham in the bottom of a large baking dish or deep frying pan, make a ring of potatoes around the edge, form a sun-ray of whole small carrots from the center, and then cover them with a straw-stack mound of fresh string beans sliced lengthwise. Use flour, pepper and a small quantity of salt as in the recipe above, pour in two cups hot milk or more if needed, cover and bake for 45 minutes. Do not bake uncovered as it would make the string beans dry. All the vegetables will absorb some of the ham flavor. Just before serving, take the juice from the pan and thicken it, if you wish, to serve separately as cream gravy.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The fact that the unemployed here are still "taking it on the chin" waiting for an act of Providence to give them a small share of the work so that they might at least earn their bread and butter, is to my knowledge good news to the bosses and also to those good Brothers who seem to think that unionism is a sentiment and not an actuality.

It has been proven here that the contractors will not employ certain of our men unless they are forced to. We were bluffed away from a system to help our unemployed by a request from the contractors to let them handle the proposition as they saw fit. One does not have to meet many of our unemployed members before he finds out that they are still the "forgotten men" of the contractors. These men are not going to be put to work in times like these until the local union devises and enforces some method to meet the situation. We have not done so as yet and that is why I say that no news is good news for the bosses.

Now as to individual members, the same thing applies. Those men who think that they can't live on any pay less than a full 40-hour week's pay are certainly not going to divide any of their time of their own accord. They, too, are going to have to be told that labor unions were not formed to give high wages to a few members but instead a better opportunity to live decently for the many.

All of which simmers down to the fact that something has to be done. We did make an amendment to our by-laws to enforce split time, but we have learned that it is ineffectual in an ordinary depression and will only go into effect in a calamity. We lost sight of the fact that this amendment was to help the unemployed and became technical and argued over what we had meant by the word "unemployed."

The reason for this article is to recognize the forward, logical and effectual step that our New York Brothers have made in establishing the 30-hour week and congratulate them on their interest in the labor movement as a whole as evidenced by their splendid article in the JOURNAL on spreading this 30-hour week idea throughout the country. The leaders of that movement saw the need of something permanent to be done and went out and did it and whoever you are I congratulate you and may your fine leadership in this movement bear early fruit throughout the labor movement.

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

Local unions, by their inertia and indifference, are betraying labor's best friends, defeating their own best interests, suffering unemployment of their members, while the remedy lies ready at hand waiting for recognition and use.

President Roosevelt early in this depression, in fact even as governor of New York State, recognized the fundamental fact that recovery in industry could not be attained

READ

- Progress in Camden, by L. U. No. B-987.
- Florida marches on, by L. U. No. 349 and L. U. No. 177.
- Salt Lake's fine local signs important power agreement, by L. U. No. B-57.
- Ninety per cent membership at Plattsburgh, by L. U. No. B-951.
- About Bonneville, by L. U. No. B-125.
- Hendrick rhymes Grand Coulee, by L. U. No. B-73.
- TVA from outside, by L. U. No. 16.
- Progress at Boulder Dam, by L. U. No. 357.
- Problems in Los Angeles, by L. U. No. B-83.
- Montreal takes stock, by L. U. No. 492.
- Republicanism in Minnesota—important, by L. U. No. B-160.
- Via the route of this Correspondence alone, you can keep in touch with your organization. These letters signal its pulse beats.

all building trades local unions to attain during 1939.

The American Federation of Labor last year in Houston, Texas, in convention assembled, also endorsed for the sixth consecutive year the 30-hour week.

National leaders in labor and politics are all behind this movement.

Have you now a 30-hour week agreement with your contractors? If not, what are you waiting for?

Are you waiting for your international to come in and do it for you? If you are, God help your unemployed members, for your international hasn't enough officers to send one into each local union for the purpose of concluding a 30-hour week agreement.

Or, perhaps, the picture of four of your members working where you only have three members now working doesn't appeal to you, but don't forget, if you don't put your unemployed members to work they will soon be competing with you—as non-union men.

Do you still hope to see the day when all of your members will be working eight hours a day, and five days every week? If you do, forget it! Industry has made such forward strides in efficiency of the individual workman's production, due to mechanical aids and personnel training in the past 45 years that all of the workers can never again find employment in any industry at the old workweek schedule.

Machines in industry have steadily replaced men to the extent that no industry can today hope to employ all of the trained workers of that trade at the old schedule of 40 hours per week.

Are you perhaps depending on the other organized trades in your locality to fight this good fight for you? If you are, everlasting shame to you, for you are shirking a fight that is the birthright and privilege of American labor.

Are you afraid of your contractors? If you are, remember your contractors eventually pass the bill along to the general public anyhow.

Are you concerned about the cost to the public? If so, dig out some of your old estimate sheets and see how closely the prices of today to the public compare with the prices of 30 years ago, when you were getting \$3.50 and \$4 per day. Years ago, \$1 bought four and one-half pounds of sirloin steak and a couple of onions, but one-half inch pipe with two No. 14 wires in it cost 12 cents per foot installed; while today, \$1 will buy but one and one-half pounds of sirloin steak with no onions, while one-half inch pipe with two No. 14 wires in it still costs only 12 cents per foot, installed.

The national theme song this week is "Appease Business, Cut Taxes." How better "cut taxes" than to take people off of public relief and public encouraged work, with the excessive tax burden necessary to support them, and give them an opportunity to support themselves by providing work at their own trade for them to do?



WALTER BOWDEN, L. U. No. B-3

acted as valedictorian for the honor members at the local's big celebration. The Journal regrets that his name was erroneously reported as Walter Fulton.

"Appease business," how better to appease business than to provide 80 "heads of families" where only 60 "heads of families" now bring home a full payday each week?

Pick up your cross, Brothers, and accept nothing less than the 30-hour week in your next agreement. It is inevitable, the only question being "When?"

IKE WOODWARD.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Here we have one quarter of the year gone and still nothing exciting happening in the line of employment. We keep on hearing there is plenty of work coming, but I hope we catch up with it real soon, for work has been quiet in Springfield since the first of the year and for some of the boys a lot longer than that. But we have one consolation, we are going into warmer weather instead of having to buck the cold weather we have just passed through.

We had our business manager laid up a couple of weeks with a sprained ankle. He has been able to get around the last week. It is real sore yet, but he could not stay in bed, knowing plenty of the Brothers are in need and he is doing all in his power to place some of the boys out of town where some local is in a rush and needs men. Most of the locals have all they can do taking care of their own members, but there is always some local that is busy and can use a couple of men and it sure is wonderful the help you can get from the different locals.

Our Brotherhood can be proud to have in our organization a local like No. 3, of New York, which had set aside a night especially to pay honor to her members who have passed the age of 60 and to have representatives from different locals and persons of national importance and a membership of 7,000 turn out to show their respects to men who have helped to make Local No. 3 what it is today, and to have Mayor LaGuardia of New York do the presentation of the scrolls of honor to the older members.

And my friend, Billy Hogan, one of the daddies of them all, is proud and happy to have helped to put No. 3 at the top where he said it always should be, and by his side young Van Arsdale, as they used to call him, and said he could not make it, but he sure fooled them all, making No. 3 the biggest local in the Brotherhood, with a membership to be proud of, and I sure wish him plenty of success for years to come.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

I suppose the boys down in the TVA territory will wonder why I am continually writing about conditions down there, while my local is entirely out of that zone.

The reasons are several in number. First, I believe that the only way the consumers of electricity can get a reasonable rate is through the establishment of such projects. Second, as a flood control project it is of great value to us who live in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. If this plan of dams and storage basins is continued as has been started on the Ohio and its tributaries, we will have no repetition of the devastating floods of January, 1937. Third, the men employed at the electrical trade in the territory will be assured of decent wages, reasonable hours and humane conditions of employment.

Neither of the three would have ever been possible had not the TVA been set in motion. It would be well if we had gone ahead and

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Additions since the last publication of the complete list:

W 4 F T P	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.
W 6 O P Q	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W 7 A D H	W. L. Campbell	Portland, Oreg.
W 7 G A E	Charles Weagant	Portland, Oreg.
W 8 S X U	George E. Oden	Wauseon, Ohio
W 9 A L E	George L. Pufall	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 P D	Ray Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 U E L	John P. Harrison	Pueblo, Colo.
W 9 V B Q	Oscar H. Baker	Lawrence, Kans.
W 9 Y K T	Richard J. Ikelman	Pueblo, Colo.
W 9 Z H Q	Raymond E. McNulty	Chicago, Ill.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

started the other seven "Little TVA's" that the President asked for.

The contracts entered into down there have had a material effect on similar contracts in all of its immediate territory.

But at that some of the cities down there do not seem to realize that labor had a hand in this wonderful development and helped give them cheaper power and light, as is evidenced by the action of Nashville, Tenn., whose mayor told organized labor that he did not consider they had any one who was able to represent them on the power board he appointed. This was the story I read in a Nashville paper. In this same paper it commented on the fact that the local manager for the power company would likely be appointed as manager for the city when they took over the old plant.

I imagine his interests will remain where they have been, for such men as he are brought up in an entirely different environment and have a hard time adjusting themselves to conditions such as exist on the TVA properties.

I hope the Nashville boys will not take offense at this but that's my observation over a period of nearly 40 years in the labor movement.

Work seems to be picking up some. Some nice air conditioning work showing up and plenty of PWA work in the outside territory.

We have been sort of bothered with the elevator constructors lately. About time the rest of the building trades were getting busy and putting them in their place. Since we have got a decision on the tube bending and that part settled, it's time to look after this elevator work. They send in one man who is supposed to be a "jack of all trades" and then he hires a bunch of laborers as helpers, but they will find plenty of opposition down here. We are going to do the electrical work.

See in the Atlanta, L. U. No. 84, letter in March WORKER about my old pal, Jerome

Foster, who was initiated just 10 days after L. U. No. 84 got its charter. He was one of the pioneers down there. I worked on committees with him early in 1900 when I was a member of Local No. 84.

Had a letter some time back from another old timer, Jay Mott. He belonged to Local No. 9 years ago when I did and I worked for him in 1903 in Bowling Green, Ky., on the Home Telephone Co. job. He is now enjoying his pension and is living the life of Riley, just outside of Billings, Mont. Quite a lot of the oldsters will remember him as top kicker on several traction jobs in the Middle West, especially the job from Ft. Wayne to Wabash, Ind., and several around Indianapolis.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

In November of last year, a committee of five was appointed by Local No. B-18 to investigate the possibility of the revision of our I. B. E. W. pension plan. Each man appointed on the committee has been a member of the I. B. E. W. for more than 25 years, so we figure we have a committee of at least average intelligence and experience. We have worked diligently on this and have received the full cooperation of the I. O. in the way of information, statistics, etc.

At the outset, it was apparent to us that if something isn't done very soon to relieve the situation, our pension plan is in danger. When the plan was instituted a couple of unintentional mistakes were made by its founders. First, the plan should not have gone into effect immediately—a period of at least five years should have elapsed before pensions were paid. This would have created an ample surplus. Secondly, the amount paid to the plan was not enough. No criticism is intended for its sponsors and founders—they did a wonderful job. Only time and circumstances have proven these errors. They had no previous tables to figure from and used their best judgment. And let it be said to their credit that they instituted a plan that has been the outstanding feature of the Brotherhood for the last 12 years. So it was the committee's job to devise ways and means to see that the plan continues. It would be a tragedy for it to fail now.

At the present time there are 1,043 on pension, and they receive \$42 a month each, or the total of \$43,806. The revenue from per capita to the fund is \$27,010, so we are operating at a deficit of \$16,796 monthly. This year will put a couple hundred more on pension and in 1940 the number will be

Correction

Due to a confusion in names, Local Union No. B-48's letter in the March issue of the JOURNAL was erroneously headed with the number of Local Union No. B-125. Press secretaries, please cooperate by making sure your local union number and city are on the heading of your letter.

increased again, so it can be readily seen that an increase in per capita to the pension fund must come, and it should be provided for as soon as possible. If we are not to have a convention till 1941, something must be done before then, and the only way is by a referendum. The figures above do not take into consideration the ones on pension who will die in the next couple of years, but they serve to paint a picture of the condition of our pension fund and its need for an increase.

In addition to preserving the plan, it is also our intention to reduce the pension age from 65 to 60. Unfortunately over 50 per cent of our membership does not participate in nor pay into the fund. If these "B" members belonged there would be no need for extra finances for a long time to come. We have nearly completed our study and will soon have a plan to propose. If any other locals have like committees, we would be pleased to exchange ideas with them and see if we can arrive at a conclusion that will be acceptable to the membership. A letter will reach us addressed to Pension Committee, Local No. B-18, J. W. Flynn, chairman.

It's surely too bad that we can't have a convention this year, so this matter, as well as many other important ones, could be settled. Conditions are changing so rapidly, we must be on our toes to keep up with them, and conventions are the places to transact business and lay future plans. We hope other locals will see the importance of working out a plan for our pension, and we will be glad to cooperate.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

On this job the style for Easter bonnets is tin derbies. No, we don't wear them. The iron men do that.

Johnny Raynor informs us that he hired Bill Ebauer to plow up his ground with a tractor. The result was that everything got plowed up and under. Bill stopped at nothing, even the rose bushes disappeared. Bill says he can't tell them from weeds, they didn't have any flowers. A genuine pair of farmers, or are they wire jerkers? Don't ask us riddles. That pair is a combination hard to beat.

We think \$20 is a stiff price to pay to learn a little card trick. Well, the more expensive, the more we treasure an item, but 20 bucks is still a lot of dough for one lesson. For details ask the boys; it won't cost you anything to hear the story. We don't refer to the above-mentioned farmers in this paragraph.

It really reminds one of old times to see all the boys gathered on one job. Young faces, old faces, faces we rarely see and faces we often meet—all to be found here. If it were not for the mud and the sudden cold, things might really be pleasant.

No doubt everyone has read of the unique meeting staged by Local No. B-3 for the purpose of honoring their old members. This meeting attracted great attention and featured many notables from the municipal, state and federal governments. Local No. B-28 was represented by its business manager and Brother Angie Knoedler, who brought back very interesting reports of the affair. The older members were made to feel that their labors in behalf of the organization were indeed worthwhile.

We wish to acknowledge the greeting from Brother Hendrick "the Roamer," of Local No. B-73, Spokane. We just don't get the significance about the threatened poem of "Those Baltimore Cats."

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

Peace, yes, Peace—as I sit here listening to the gentle breezes blow off Lake Superior (50 miles an hour), whisking these northern palm trees to and fro and in the morning it won't

be just a heavy dew. It will be mountains of that darn snow, yes, and 10 feet of it right in front of my garage doors—and about 100 feet of driveway to shovel out. The man who said "Go West, young man, go West," must have been from Minnesota.

Roads blocked, no newspaper, but, ah! thanks to the radio we can still hear "Captain Midnite." Yes, and I think we should remember the utility boys, also. Our lights keep on burning through it all. "What a storm!" So much for the advertising of the "Arrowhead Country."

The word "peace." Again, what a meaning that word has. Why should we not all work towards that. Let us trust in our labor leaders from the different affiliations that peace will be their goal. Let us do our part between labor and employer to keep peace. Let's hope to see peace and faith between all nations before long—think of it—there were times like that.

Our first state council meeting for 1939 was held here in Duluth. Where were the representatives from the various locals? Perhaps your delegates have not brought back the kind of reports that you would like to have, but bear this in mind, that we are young yet. Time and patience will adjust many of our problems, so do not give up and say "We don't see results from this council meeting." Let's see your full quota of delegates at the next meeting, which will be held in June at Brainerd, Minn. You Brothers who were not there really did miss something, and that was the grand dinner served by the women's auxiliary. They certainly deserved the rising vote of thanks given them.

We must also mention the wonderful talk given to us by Brother Brown, an international representative from Milwaukee. Organized labor needs more leaders like our Mr. Brown. I hope everyone who heard him was as much impressed by his speech as I was. To me he is a believer in peace in the labor ranks, and with his personality and ideas you can be sure that labor disputes that come before him are settled in a peaceful way.

What's this—the first sign of spring? The Electrical Workers' ball, April 22, at the Armory. Come one, come all, from far and near. It's the greatest event of the year. Well, that means get to work and sell tickets. Here's hoping our work will take a spurt so that we will be able to go.

We have had one bad winter for work here and any signs of spring are welcome to us; for the summer will soon follow and then we hope to see work.

We are still falling short at our meetings. You are needed.

ROY NELSON.



L. U. No. B-125, of Portland, Oreg., wishes to warn traveling members that there is no work for them in its jurisdiction at present. We have had an unusual amount of unemployment this past year and to date have not placed a single member on the Bonneville line construction.

It will take some time to place all the men we have available in Oregon and Washington. At least until our unemployed lists are whittled down considerably we are not accepting traveling cards. This warning may save many Brothers from needless expense and loss of time.

FRED B. IRWIN,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Our country has enjoyed a mild winter and with today the first of spring, we have several good warm days of sunshine tucked away to our credit, even ye good olde mosquito has been seen hovering around. County and city have appropriated funds for their elimination, which all of us hope is performed efficiently. Last year a bunch of stumbling blocks presented themselves and nothing was done to drain and destroy breeding places along the rivers. Talk about the bee who stuck Ferdinand with his cute little thingamajigger, you should have felt these flying fortresses equipped with tooled steel bayonets we had. But although we have been ducking a few of them this year, we feel very secure in the knowledge that work is going forward to kill off the pests.

Portland has been indulging in numerous arguments regarding daylight saving and the matter was given its innings before the city council recently but lost out, so we continue as before, losing a good hour of sunshine every evening, or do you mind? Organized labor, speaking through the Central Labor Council, voted against it. Polls in the daily papers indicated Yes from the townspeople and No from those out of town.

Oregon's anti-labor bill is in effect now, and prevents picketing, boycotts, rights of free speech and free press, but organized labor is continuing to hold its own. A hearing on the law, to test its constitutionality, is set for April 3 with the A. F. of L. giving full support and sending Judge Padway, chief of its legal staff, to Portland so that he may personally direct labor's fight on the law. Support of the four railway Brotherhoods has been promised to the Oregon State Federation and the guns are expected to sound off shortly. A recent bill introduced in the legislature by C. C. Chapman would abolish agreements which call for a closed shop, in all trades which are not designated as skilled labor, or which do not require apprentice training.

It's about time I said thanks to Brother Dinwoodie, of L. U. No. B-9, for his letter. Hope he finds more interesting bits of information in my old rambles on the mill.

A little work is moving on Bonneville's transmission lines, but only a very little. Understand some concrete bases have been poured and preliminary clearing going ahead, but haven't heard of any big rush. Getting a lot of calls in the office for this work, but believe Local No. 125, which has jurisdiction, will be quite able to find all the help they need right in their own membership. If they run short, we will be only too glad to put our gang in the running. Accept this advice and don't come a-running.

Brother Guy Davis brought in some of the facts and figures of Bonneville Dam which should prove interesting to many.

The dam is listed as a navigation project, with power generation a secondary service. To us ordinary people, navigation on the river seems far fetched and it will be a long time before it builds up to a commercial value. There are now railroads on both sides of the river, as well as good highways, so means of transportation are not lacking. With completion of a channel from Portland to Bonneville, ocean-going vessels will be able to go above the Dam to The Dalles, a distance of 187 miles from the mouth of the river at Astoria. During the three-year period from 1934 to 1937, an average of 3,000 men were directly employed. The major construction period took four years, two months, and was supervised by the army engineers.

There are two generating units installed at present in addition to the service generator. Future plans call for installation of eight additional units. The turbines passing 12,200

cubic feet per second at a 50-foot head, develop 60,000 horsepower. The generators are estimated at 1,500,000 pounds each, while the turbine and shaft are estimated at 2,000,000 pounds each. The rotor weight is 775,000 pounds. Speed of the unit is 75 r.p.m.

The spillway dam has a length of 1,250 feet with a width at base of 180 feet. The height above the lowest foundation is 170 feet. Gates are 12, 50x50 ft.; six, 60x50 ft., of steel and of the vertical lift type. Weight is 200 tons each and they are operated by gantry cranes.

The transmission line figures to 15,000 man-hours of labor, erecting 1,900 steel towers, 271,508 insulators, 14 substations, 325 miles of clearing, 10,000,000 pounds of conductors or 640 miles of lines and 8,500 wood poles.

The story of Bonneville is practically endless, so before this runs into a book, worthy of the Chamber of Commerce publicity department, we'll stop and put more info in later stories.

Work in our town has been slow for some time and we all look forward to the turning point of rushing business.

ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

I am enclosing two pictures of Brother Albert E. Bell, late recording secretary of L. U. No. B-52. I have been asked by many of his friends to send in a picture and try to secure enough space in which to tell something about his life.

Brother Bell was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, on May 19, 1880. On leaving school he was articled (apprenticed) as an electrician's apprentice and served seven years with the same firm before he became a full-fledged electrician. During that period he naturally belonged to the union, and, one year after becoming a journeyman, he was elected recording secretary of his local. He held that position when he left to come to the U. S. A. to join an elder brother. He arrived in the United States in March, 1909, and immediately applied for membership in Local No. 52, I. B. E. W.

It wasn't long after joining Local No. 52 before he came to the fore and exercised those qualities that enabled him to hold positions of trust in the organization. At one time or another Brother Bell was a member of the examining board, executive board, business representative, trustee and at the time of his death had been recording secretary of the local for several years. Brother Bell also served as a delegate to the New Orleans convention. All in all, he was the type of man who carries an organization like the I. B. E. W. forward through all kinds of weather.

I am also enclosing a copy of resolutions adopted by the union at their meeting in memory of Brothers Bell and Hoover.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

For a good many years Local No. 57, I. B. E. W., was kept alive by just a few very staunch and faithful members who stood by their honest convictions of what they knew to be right. At times it was very discouraging but they kept pegging away, hoping to meet with more success the next time. Sometimes our efforts would bring in quite a few new members only to have them drop out before we had time to make any headway. But the faithful old-timers would still stick and go to work again and have it all to do over once more. But that is where your faith comes in—you know that you are right, so you just roll up your sleeves and go to work with more determination than ever, with never a thought of giving up the ship.

One summer day in 1937 on a Sunday afternoon, the writer got a telephone call from Brother William Myers, one of our international representatives, and he invited me up to his room at the hotel. I went up and we talked for several hours and I was convinced that he had something for us. He called for an executive board meeting the next evening. After a long meeting we said to "Bill" Myers, "Come on, let's go to work." So to work we all went and have been on the job ever since.

We were getting along very well and doing some fine work when another very fine Brother dropped in on us, International Vice President J. Scott Milne. He straightened out a few rough spots for us and then he had to leave. But let me say this about Brother Milne—he is always busy.

We went right along bringing in new members and holding lots of meetings. Then just to raise our voltage up a little more to take care of line loss, another good old scout, well worth knowing, dropped in to see if all was well in Salt Lake City—none other than International Representative Gene Gaillac. Gene helped us out a lot; he stayed with us quite a while and we were sorry to see him leave for other parts. With the help of these very efficient representatives, not forgetting for a minute Brother Myers, who has stayed on the job at all times, Local B-57 now has around 1,200 members, and a modified closed shop agreement with the Utah Power and Light Company, and we wish to convey our thanks to Brother J. Scott Milne for the hard, earnest, industrious work he did in bringing this agreement about, and also to International President D. W. Tracy for all he has done to help us bring this about.

Our new members are doing good work—almost like old veterans. We extend to them, all over our system, a wholehearted welcome and want them to make this one of the best locals in the I. B. E. W.

I think the charter members of Local No. 57, whose names are: Ralph Blair, James Hodgson, Ed Williams, John Poland, G. W. Furzer, W. W. Moore and H. G. Rightlinger, will also be very happy. Some of them have passed on to their reward, and I don't know of any one of them here, so if any of you do read this letter, I say to you, we will still carry on.



BROTHER ALBERT E. BELL

L. U. No. B-52, Newark, who died recently, played a leading part in the work of his local for 30 years.

On behalf of Local No. B-57 I wish to extend our sincere thanks to the entire committee who worked so energetically to negotiate our agreement, and tell them that the local is pleased and happy over a job well done. There is also a lot of credit due the officials of the Utah Power and Light Company, who we feel met the committee so honestly and fairly. It was a straightforward, honest deal, well put over, and we are truly thankful for the friendly feeling between them and the committee throughout the negotiations of the agreement, and we feel that there will be very close cooperation between us all in the future.

In closing, I want to say to the members of Local No. B-57, if there should be any differences of opinion between us at any time, let's straighten it up in a businesslike manner and keep Local No. B-57 a great local of which we can all be justly proud.

J. J. McAFFEE.

L. U. NO. B-73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Unit 1, Grand Coulee Dam

Editor:

Another month has rolled around,
The days are going fast;
The snow is now all off the ground,
The job is pouring at last.

About one hundred lucky guys,
Who hung around the hall;
Telling yarns and whopping lies,
At last have got the call.

To work they go down in the hole,
Or high up on the hill;
Two hundred more are on the dole,
With plenty of time to kill.

The schedule of the C. B. I.
For pouring mass concrete,
Is known to every working guy,
"All records must be beat."

The work is here, it must be done,
By skilled and rugged workers;
At Coulee Dam in Washington,
They fire out all the shirkers.

To boomers in all distant states,
From Maine to San Jose;
Take my advice and ride the freights,
That go the other way.

"HENDRICK THE ROAMER."

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Things to think about: Number one. In the past three years our local has gained much ground. To the membership, the greatest gain is the increase in outlets for our labor. We have, I believe, 45 signed agreements with local electrical contractors. The most important clause in the contract states that the employer must obtain all his labor through our office. This is a good thing, no one will deny. We all feel more secure on account of this provision. Now comes the thing to think about. We are satisfied as long as the employer hires our mechanics and pays our scale. Did it ever occur to you that the system of bidding and cutthroat competition in vogue here is costing our men thousands of dollars yearly? A bid of, let us say, in the vicinity of \$25,000 is placed on a job by several contractors for consideration by the builder. Who gets the job? We all know that when the show-down is made someone has chiseled the price down to a figure that makes his competitor tear their hair. The foreman who is selected to push the job is immediately told, "Joe, I had to sharpen my pencil to get this job for the boys, so it's up to you to cut the corners." If the job was cut \$2,500, who loses?

You can't stretch conduit or wire, or make one box into two boxes, but you can stretch labor.

Number two. Let's go back two years for a minute. Organization was in the air. Every craft and trade was working day and night. Business managers' wives were widows. Meetings every night, picket lines and flying squadrons on week ends. Then came the law that hamstrung our efforts. No picketing. Out of all this came a general settling down to count the gains and costs. Our local spent over \$60,000 to build up the organization as it then stood. But the other building crafts were not so generous or energetic. No weapon to use except the pressure that could be brought by their sister crafts. So, therefore, the electrical workers who had made the strongest bid and the greatest gain were called upon to aid the weaker unions. Time after time the business manager was called upon by the Building Trades Council to pull our men to help straighten a job. We never failed. Came days when we asked help, but were told by the dear brothers, "So sorry, we can't help today; maybe tomorrow." The local has been forced to take the position that if no trouble has started on a job after we land on a job, we stay. This action has also been taken by the plumbers, and I believe the lathers and plasterers, who also were given treatment as we received. The laggard is, as we all know, the carpenter. So the thing to think about is why not an alliance with the plumber, plasterer and lather? Forget the carpenter.

Number three. Do you attend every meeting? Do you know all the things of importance that are happening? What do you know about our local? One hundred to one you are rather vague about the various ramifications in the new "B" set-up. It has all happened so suddenly that I'll bet that there isn't one in 50 who understands the system now in operation. This prelude is a build-up for a brain child of mine that I seem unable to put across to the board. The ability to put over a project at a regular meeting is one few possess. I am not one of the few, so here it is, if you like it present it to the floor and let's put it over. In order that every member shall be familiar with the workings, gains, progress, losses, finances, change of laws and other items of interest to the man who does not and cannot attend the meetings, a bulletin of information be sent each month to all of our Brothers. This simple method could be of untold value to the building of a more solid Brotherhood. Think it over, Brothers.

Number four. How is your standing in the International Office? You pay your dues, etc., so you guess it's O.K. Do you? Well, think this over. Brother Harry Corey has been a true, hard working man (a real union man) since 1901. Paid his dues without fail for 38 years, or so he supposed. He has reached the age of retirement and cannot gallop up a ladder with two hiccups and thereby qualify as a mechanic of the type demanded in this enlightened era, and he has decided to enjoy the benefits of the pension provided by our International Brotherhood. So far it sounds great. The formal application was made and the International informs him that on a certain month back in nineteen something or other he paid his dues on the thirteenth of the month and the books of the preceding month had been closed on the tenth. So, for three little days he loses about 20 years of his standing and so no pension. Now, of course, we all know that a law is made for all, the fault is not with the I. O., but the results are not to be questioned. At the next convention why not make a new law that will protect the man who makes it possible for the Brotherhood to exist? After 10 years a man should be protected by the I. O. for at least one year. After five years, say six months and go further; after 20 years he should enjoy a period of two

years' grace. This would help weld the Brotherhood into a much more solid fraternity. Don't you think so?

LEO L. BALTAZOR.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Last month Local Union No. B-86 received a communication from Montana in regard to adopting a resolution in favor of holding a convention this year. We all felt that it was time the I. B. E. W. held a convention, but we think the call should come from the I. O. There is no doubt that in the past money was scarce both in the local unions and in the I. O. but with the upswing of business this year maybe by next September we can have a convention.

One thing mentioned in this communication we think was an excellent idea, that the convention be held centrally, say St. Louis, then the fares would be more equalized for distant locals. And where could a better place be found to start again than the birthplace of our Brotherhood?

It seems queer to read in the papers right along how "terrible" a country Russia was, but now that France and England are getting "worried," they ask Russia to join them. They didn't need Russia last year at the Munich conference, either. And don't overlook

the fact that Anthony Eden and others were not over here recently just to see the sights.

It is going to be interesting watching what becomes of Spain now that Franco is in control. Will Italy or Germany take it over bodily or just be satisfied with owning Franco? How impregnable is Gibraltar going to be? That insurance company will have to change its motto.

You boys in Rochester should have seen "Pappy" Collins' face when that alarm clock he had in his pocket suddenly started ringing. We tried to get a picture of "Pappy" in his night shirt and holding his famous alarm clock, but he said, in answer to my request for a picture, "No, you so and so, you'll put it in the WORKER." I guess I'll have to do a Winchell and photograph him over the transom or through a keyhole.

That fire alarm siren you boys heard the other morning was on its way to put out the fire in Frank Leary's bed. Anybody who smokes his brand of cigarettes shouldn't smoke them in bed if they put you to sleep.

All of you boys in towns where there is lots of work—now is the time to go after the six-hour day, 30-hour week! Rochester didn't quite make it this year, but we did get the four-day week of 32 hours and we think that is good for a starter.

"RAG BAG" MEADE.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"There is no death; what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

Death has cast its dark shadow over our beloved local once again. Two of our good Brothers, George Martin and Charles Backstrom, bowed themselves to the Supreme Will and responded to that last dread summons that took them from all we see and love in this earthly scene. And Local No. 104, like the good mother that she is, tended to their last needs and followed them with a heavy heart to their last resting place here with us. The passing of these two Brothers will mean not very much to the general reader. Their service to mankind took none of those forms that render some of our race to be long remembered by the general public. But Local No. 104 will not forget them. Such members help to make up the very fibre of her being; and when they depart she knows that she has lost just so much of herself. She is glad and proud to record in her great book of remembrance the names of these two Brothers who have just passed on.

Once again, Local No. 104, in collaboration with sister locals in Boston and elsewhere, gathered recently in Massachusetts' stately legislative hall to urge acceptance by committee of a bill to license electrical workers handling high voltages. The locals involved are determined that as a safety measure to the general public and the worker, this bill shall be made a law in our fair state. And this year every union and central body is behind this bill 100 per cent. Where possible, representatives from locals all over the state were present. We had a grand and glorious time. Feeling ran high at times, and chills and perspiration were the order of the occasion. And as we left the hall, heads were held high and chests expanded in pride that we belonged to organizations that championed the cause of the rank and file of the workers and that we were permitted to be associated with the noble men who lead these organizations.

We want to pay tribute to the worthy officers and members and friends of our unions, who took time off at their own expense to not only attend the hearings but braving the



WANTED—Information as to the whereabouts of Ivan L. Touchstone, age 31 years, height 5 ft. 10 in., weight 175 lbs. Brown curly hair, getting thin in front, blue eyes and ruddy complexion. Speech difficult and southern accent. Carried an A. B. C. Seaman's card, and is a lineman member of Local Union 953, I. B. E. W., Eau Claire, Wis. His Social Security number is 390-01-2781. He was an electrician from 1926 to 1929 for the city of Danville, Va., and carried \$2,000 of Metropolitan Life insurance. From October, 1931, until January 19, 1933, he worked as lineman for the power company at Eau Claire, Wis. Resided at 1220 Barron St., Eau Claire, with his wife and four children. Left home Thursday, January 19, at 9:50 p. m., for no apparent reason. Relatives of both his wife and himself live in Danville, Va. Will anyone knowing his whereabouts please advise S. H. Preston, Business Manager, Local Union No. 953, I. B. E. W., 1528 Highland Ave., Eau Claire, Wis.

scowls of their opponents, spoke to a stern committee in favor of this bill. We wish we knew the names of all the good friends of organized labor; how gladly we would include their names in this letter. But we can say to every one of you, in the name of every electrical workers' organization, thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

A change in the set-up before the committee took place this year. Brother Charles D. Keaveney, international vice president of the I. B. E. W., who so ably led the proponents in previous years, was forced to be absent from the hearings. We missed him exceedingly. But we had a good champion in Brother Walter Kenefick, secretary and acting president of the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers. If the committee members were half as much impressed with the wisdom and earnestness of his words as we of the crowd were, we are sure the bill will have little difficulty with the committee. And here is a word of praise for Brother John O'Neil, business manager of Local No. 326, of Lawrence, Mass. He gave such a fine account of himself before the committee it is regretted that the entire membership of his local was not present to receive the inspiration of the occasion. Local No. 104 is proud to say that she was not without representation in the group that addressed the committee. Three of her most valiant sons joined their voices to the chorus that rang through the hall in praise of the bill, our excellent president, Brother Litchfield; our very worthy business manager, Brother Saunders, and our long remembered past president of L. U. No.

104, Brother O'Keefe. Brother O'Keefe, representing all electrical workers mentioned in this bill, was brilliant in his plea to have the committee give these workers the protection asked for in the bill. He became most eloquent as he championed the cause of the general public for safety. He was most emphatic when he upheld Massachusetts' foremost place among the states for progressive legislation. We shall try to give more information on this bill later.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Spring is here at last and prospects are bright for work this coming summer as we have five PWA jobs already started and more of them in the offing. There are five postoffice jobs being started for this county in the near future. So, all in all, we are due for some breaks as lots of our members have gone hungry many a time.

Thanks to the various local unions for sending here for men. Local No. 5, Pittsburgh, twice; Buffalo, Syracuse, Warren and Oil City, Pa., and in the past week Local No. B-3 wired here to the writer for 15 mechanics, which was a godsend to our members here. This local wishes to thank the officers and business managers for giving our men a break and remembering a small local. This is cooperation. Thanks again, Brother Kirkman, for this call.

Organizer George H. Poulsen called on the business manager one day the past week, sent

in by Vice President Kloter, regarding a certain condition here which eventually we hope will be straightened out for all concerned.

A committee here has been working very diligently on a master licensing bill, also licensing our journeymen. It finally was whipped into shape and accepted by the local at our last meeting and is to be presented to the common council at their next meeting. The contractors, superintendent of public utilities, fire chief and the underwriters are in favor of it. We are in hopes that it will go through and if it does, it will cut out a lot of chiseling by men who are unable to pass our examinations. It will have a natural tendency to clean up a situation that long has existed here. If this is enacted into an ordinance here we will send a copy to be published in the JOURNAL.

[Editor's note: Sorry, but limited space will prevent publication of this ordinance.]

I see some of the locals throughout the country are advocating our worthy president, Brother Dan Tracy, for president of the American Federation of Labor. I personally think it is a grand move, providing Brother Tracy will accept it. Would like to hear his views on the subject.

I see that Brother Bill Fisher, the popular business manager of L. U. No. 41, and one of the city councilmen, has his hat in the ring for president of the common council in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. More power to you, Bill, and here's hoping that you are successful.

I guess the spring is in the air and I am keyed up with the prospects in view. I would rather spread good news and not gloom. We

ALAS, SO!



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

have placed our monthly JOURNAL in the public library and have asked the International Office to place them on the mailing list. The librarian was very much pleased to get anything pertaining to the A. F. of L.

MAC.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

It isn't often that you hear from our local here in Grand Rapids, but we are still on the map, going strong. Having been appointed "correspondent" by the board of our union, I shall endeavor to give such news from time to time as will be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

We have a little work in view, but all help put on these jobs will be through our business agent, Brother Claude Bright. He is one business agent who is well liked both by the members of our local and by the contractors—is always alert and has brought about very good conditions and a satisfactory wage scale in our jurisdiction.

Recently, he and Brother Mal Harris, our international man, were successful in bringing about a signed agreement involving the fixture department of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Corporation, calling for a closed shop and all electrical help to be hired through our local business agent.

The president and general superintendent of the G. R. Store Equipment Corporation were very cordial to Brother Bright and Brother Harris, and said that they were willing to cooperate with us in every respect, so we feel that they should be given our consideration in every way also.

We wish to thank the locals of our I. B. E. W. which have helped us in bringing about this result, as we have been trying for the last 15 years to get this particular shop organized. Their fine spirit of friendly cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Now that the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are getting together to try to iron out some of their differences, let us hope that the long period of strife will soon be over, as everyone who works for a living has been affected in one way or another by this breach in the ranks of labor. After all, both organizations have much the same objectives, and "in unity there is strength."

Let's hope that in any future organization that may be formed, communism and any other foreign influence that might threaten the welfare of our country and our unions, will be outlawed. True Americans would find it extremely hard to learn the "goose-step."

F. E. PETERSON.

L. U. NO. B-108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Ever so often some one gets the bright idea to ask "Who is the press secretary?" Well, I was away from Tampa for a while but just happened to get back in time to fall heir to the job.

We are now known as Local No. B-108, having changed to a "B" charter and are now trying to organize the radio service men. We have been making a very good start with this very unorganized field here in Tampa. There are several other fields such as armature winders and shopmen who are also coming in for some work in organization. We expect to have quite a local here some day.

The shipyard here has been written up several times in the newspapers throughout the country since they received a contract from the government for four ships, and as a result, we are receiving letters from all over the country and still more come in person "to get on at the yard." I am sorry to say that as yet there have been very few of our men put on. It is still too soon for electrical work. We also have plenty of men loafing

and waiting to get a call to go there. This past year has not been any too good for us down here so we are compelled to take care of the members of this local first. We closed our books to new applications as there were so many we could have supplied the whole state with men and never missed one after they had gone. My advice to anyone wanting to get in the shipyard here is to stay away.

The five largest locals of the I. B. E. W. in Florida have organized the Florida State Electrical Association, to be composed of all the I. B. E. W. locals in the state, and one of the functions of this organization will be to supply men from its affiliated members to those members that are in need of help. In this way we will get help quickly from nearby locals within a very short time. That will be another reason to stay away from Florida if you are just looking for a job down here. It is not a case of not wanting any of the Brothers to come here; it is a case of helping the ones who live here, first. I don't think anyone can blame us for trying to do that.

Another thing this new organization is backing is the new proposed state law to license all those who are in the electrical industry, from the contractor down to the maintenance man and journeyman wireman. The inspectors and their assistants are also to be licensed by the state under this law. The contractors' association is also backing this law.

It seems to me that I saw where some one in these columns advocated our International President for President of the A. F. of L. More power to Brother Tracy, I would like to see him there myself and endorse him for the presidency of the A. F. of L.

TED. FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. B-125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Much water has flowed over Bonneville Dam since last I wrote to you, and the pressure increases upon me to write again. So in deference to requests ranging all the way from the first wife to an international vice president (not to mention "Slim" Battin) I now take my pen in hand.

I notice in this month's issue of the JOURNAL that you credit L. U. No. B-125 with a letter written by Brother Erwin, who really belongs to L. U. No. B-48. Our Brother Erwin spells it with an "I" instead of an "E."

However, Brother Erwin (with an "E") has very opportunely afforded me an opening topic, for which I thank him and now proceed to make use of. He gave you some facts concerning the fish traffic over Bonneville Dam that are enlightening. A more recent report from the observers states that, upon the final check up for the year, it is found that more suckers passed through the ladders than any other variety of fish. A large number of eels were also checked through.

Which brings me to the point I desire to emphasize. There seems to be a movement abroad to make suckers out of a lot of poor fish by stimulating a migration of electrical workers to this territory with the lure of Bonneville "juice." This is unfortunate—as very few of them will make it over the dam.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, the possibilities for work in the Bonneville area have been very much over-publicized, for the present

stage of development. So far, only two generators (of an ultimate 10) are installed. Construction has begun on the main steel tower line carrying two circuits about 35 miles to Ampere substation at Vancouver, Washington, which will be the point of distribution. Bids have been opened on a pole line to Eugene, Oreg. (about 125 miles south) and construction will begin soon on that. These are the only two jobs of importance now available, and any further construction is in the future and more or less problematical.

These jobs will be built under union conditions, with I. B. E. W. agreements. Due to the interstate nature of the project, the I. O. has assumed control and International Representative Brother George Mulkey, formerly business manager of L. U. No. 77, is in charge, with headquarters in Portland. The work will be administered and policed through Locals No. 77 and No. 125 on a 50-50 basis. Both of these locals have long lists of unemployed members and neither is accepting traveling cards at present. Unless very unexpected conditions arise, there are more than enough local unemployed Brothers to supply the demand. It would, of course, be unwise for any Brother to pull up stakes and come out here expecting work, for he would most likely be disappointed.

This sounds like Bonneville is "perty small pertaters" as a project. However, such is not the case. With its eventual tie into Grand Coulee, we will have one of the biggest hydro-electric systems in the world. But the child isn't out of the cradle yet, and naturally can't support much of a family.

However, there are interests that would like to see an influx of electrical workers before there is need for them. And as usual, there is a reason. This is where the eels come in. We are having a great deal of trouble with public utility districts—(P. U. D.'s for short). While we are not opposed to public power, as such, when properly administered, we have found that up to date most movements in that direction might more properly be designated as "political" power. In the Northwest the electrical industry is now preponderantly unionized, and we have very acceptable wages and conditions with the privately owned utilities, as well as with the larger municipal projects. But the smaller P. U. D.'s are notorious in their tendency toward low wages, poor conditions and sub-standard construction. As a result, all the locals in the territory have gone to considerable expense in opposing the formation of such districts unless under proper circumstances.

The promise of the politician is "cheap" power from Bonneville, and one of the first arguments that Mr. Percival Politico makes to old John Farmer is "You don't have to pay those linemen \$10 a day—we can get plenty of men to work for \$4.50 to \$6"—and if enough of the fraternity do emigrate to these hereabouts they will be able to make their word good.

In all three Pacific Coast states attempts are being made to secure legislation tending toward standardized and safe construction, with adequate inspection. We have had the backing of the big private utilities in this—but the votes of the farmers in the legislature have licked us—temporarily, in Oregon. The California legislature is still in session, and we are hoping for more success there.

I trust that the foregoing will explain to any Brother in the East why it would be unwise to come West at the present time. Eventually, when Congress decides to give us more generators, and industry has had a chance to pick up and make use of them, we will welcome and have work for lots of you. But for the present proceed with caution, and then not very far.

Aside from that, Mr. Editor, I haven't

Our frontispiece this month is a reproduction of "Windy Doorstep" by Abastenia St. L. Eberle, a sculptor. The photograph of this was loaned to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL by the Baltimore Museum of Art.

much to offer at this writing. I didn't make it to Panther Peak last fall, so conditions were reversed and the Old Buck missed me this time. Spring, they say, is coming, so I may feel more inspired after getting back into harness. The world is so round that prosperity hasn't located the corner yet, though Herr Hitler seems bent on knocking a few chunks off, and maybe that will change things. There is also the problem of scrap iron which I may undertake to elucidate at a later time. But for the now I bid you good night, and quote the sign on a local filling station, "I ain't mad at nobody."

D. B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

As far back as 1920 the city workers and farmers of Minnesota concluded that the Republican and Democratic parties offered them no future. In that year the political alliance was formed between the producing groups of town and countryside—the Farmer-Labor Association—which gained headway each year until in 1930 it placed its candidate, Floyd B. Olson, in the governor's chair. For the next eight years the Farmer-Labor Party was the majority political group in the state. In 1936, Elmer Benson won the governorship by 250,000 votes, the largest plurality in the state's history.

Last fall Mr. Benson was defeated by 291,000 votes in a Republican landslide that swept every Farmer-Laborite out of office. The reasons for the defeat need not be gone into in detail. Conservatives attribute it to the anti-labor swing of rural, small-town and middle-class people; the alarm of government spending, the alleged effects of relief on the supply of farm labor, and the corruption of the Farmer-Labor apparatus. Progressives explain the Farmer-Labor defeat by its move to the right to the point where it became the Minnesota section of the New Deal; by its milk-and-water program; by the stifling of democracy within the Farmer-Labor Association by the Communist Party and the right-wingers, etc.

Republicans in many states campaigned on a very liberal program last fall—so liberal, indeed, that after the election the Farmer-Laborites complained with truth that the Republican program was more liberal than that of the Farmer-Labor Party. The Republican Party promised labor there would be no infringement on its right to organize, strike and bargain collectively; the national guard would never be called in to break strikes; the youth would be given a concrete program; relief standards would be maintained; a real civil service bill would be passed; old age assistance would be strengthened; there would be no sales tax; the farmer would be aided; adult education would be expanded; crying housing needs would be met, etc. An overwhelming majority of Republicans in both house and senate assured Stassen the machinery to carry out his program.

However, the liberal pre-election promises of Governor Stassen began to fade at the moment of his inaugural address. At the very start he threw overboard a good half of his liberal baggage. No mention was made of necessary farm legislation, of a concrete youth program, of housing needs; of adult education or bolstering old age pension. But at least Governor Stassen did accent four proposals in his inaugural address: A worthy civil service bill, a labor relations act "which will be the outstanding one in the country," reduction in costs of government, and consolidation of state functions. The people were fairly well satisfied even with the promise of these four things—American politics has not accustomed the voters to seeing campaign pledges redemmed.

But even the voters were hardly prepared for the cold reality that has emerged from the airy pre-election liberalism.

In place of a decent civil service bill, the reactionaries in the house have drafted and passed a civil service measure which reads in part:

"No officer, agent, clerk or employee of this state shall, directly or indirectly, use his authority or official influence, either individually or collectively, to compel or induce, or in an attempt to compel or induce, any office or employee in the classified or unclassified service, or an appointing authority or any legislative body, to shorten the hours of work or increase the rates of pay or to provide better working conditions, or to grant a redress of grievances, in any other manner than an appearance before the civil service board or the director or in any lawfully constituted court."

This bill abolished the veterans' preference law which had been on the statute books of Minnesota since 1907; outlawed unions among state employees; legalized discharge without notice, without cause and without recourse. All of the administration's nice pledges to the State Federation of Labor, the League of Women Voters and the Civil Service Council have disappeared in a puff of smoke. The bill is so extraordinarily bad that even the ultra-conservative Minneapolis Journal said the bill "smacks of practical politics and the spoils system."

What has happened to the labor relations act that the Republican Party promised "would be the most outstanding one in the country?" Instead of protecting labor's fundamental rights, the reactionary machine is threatening to push through the Vance-Myre Labor Relations Bill. The outstanding thing about this labor bill is that it is even worse than the Oregon measure which has crippled labor in that state. The Vance-Myre labor bill outlaws strikes, calls for the creation of a labor relations board in which labor

will have no voice; takes away from the union movement the right to decide jurisdiction; outlaws union solidarity; fosters company unions; defines practically every union activity as an "unfair labor practice"; promises to make available to the employers the books and records of the union movement; outlaws the union label and forbids the closed shop.

In a word, the labor relations bill constitutes such a deadly threat to organized labor in Minnesota that the Minnesota State Federation of Labor has taken the unprecedented step of issuing a call for a special state convention on April 3, 1939, in order to mobilize labor's forces against the bill.

Remaining actions of the Republican machine have been on a par with the above. A small loans bill has been proposed that legalizes the Shylock interest rate of 3 per cent monthly. A bill is being pushed by the Republicans to reduce the coverage of the unemployment compensation law, which at present includes all employers, so as to exclude firms employing fewer than eight. The conservatives have aided Colonel Harrington and the WPA in putting through a cut of truck drivers' rates in the state. The administration has given the cold shoulder to youth delegations urging him to act to alleviate the misery of Minnesota's 100,000 unemployed youth.

The legislature has sat 10 weeks now, has made all these reactionary proposals, but has not yet actually accomplished anything. With adjournment but a few weeks hence, no problems have been brought nearer solution. The only real things accomplished are a ruthless purge of all Farmer-Laborites and their appointees and a cheap "smear" investigation of the previous Farmer-Labor administration which uncovered just enough skulduggery to provide the daily papers with sensational headlines.

The New York Times, of March 19, hit the nail on the head in its comments on the Minnesota political situation: "The meaning of the 1938 Republican landslide last November was obscured by the liberalism of Governor Harold E. Stassen."

The city of Minneapolis has been known in the past as a "closed shop" city. In the last few years the state of Minnesota has been very well organized. Therefore, we feel that these bills are just a forerunner of what other states will be confronted with in the future. It is of great importance that the labor movement throughout the country take a firm stand against such reactionary measures and elect liberal people to represent them.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

Climbing Dog Wore Spurs

Editor:

Regarding an item in the current number of the JOURNAL, I would like to correct an inaccuracy in the report. Jerry Hall, the dog, did not use an extension ladder. Mr. Self had fashioned a set of four lineman's spurs for him and had taught him to climb the poles. A very interesting sight, indeed.

Then Jerry contracted the habit of chasing cats. And if the cat climbed a tree, Jerry swarmed right up after him. Very amusing to see the astounded look on the cat's face when this would happen. He sure made cats scarcer than hen's teeth in that neighborhood. For lack of other sport, he made the fatal mistake of chasing the squirrels, of which there are plenty in old Miami. As we used to say laughingly, "Half the town is squirrels and the other half is nuts."

One day he chased a flying squirrel out to the end of a branch about 40 feet above the street level. Cornered, the squirrel volplaned to an adjacent tree about 20 feet away. Jerry, in attempting to follow him, fell about 15 feet short of his objective and crashed to the pavement below. And boy, was he a mess? Mr. Self was inconsolable.

Yours very truly,
SLEEPY STEVE,
Local No. B-9.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

The ideal compassionate pension philosophy of providing adequately, by public formation for incapacitation and the aged, including infirmity, destitution and medical availability, and other emergencies of worthy beneficial public solution is as old as the hills and was born of necessity, Christian virtue and piety, and the morality of the same tolls the warning and justification that we are also our brother's keeper and it seems to be more necessary than ever before to have some tangible and substantial means in store to rely upon, under the present industrial stress and mode of living and economical debotching fabrication of things, revealing emphatically that the reasoning facultation and resources of social welfare should be based on inspiration and justice to all without stint, fear or favor.

Stewardship of human endeavor must be based on merit and accounted for in the spirit of the conscious soul and sacrifice. The old maxim, "You cannot take anything with you when you go," holds good. In the moral recognizing structure of equality,

goodness and deserving reward and atonement of life, it reveals that six feet of earth makes men all one size. Then the judgment is to follow. There will be nothing covered in the worthy combat of life, and mortal challenges of faith after death. All will be availed. Then the cleansing and the purge. Dante, in his dream and description of his imaginable journey through Inferno, said that of all the offenders of righteousness, the public grafter and the unjustified exploiter of man is the most despicable creature in the lower region.

The cause of one is the cause of all. A job for every person who wants to work with an annual living wage and short work period is the actual cure and basic solution.

The darkest hour is just before the dawn. You might be down and even on your back for awhile, but a good man won't stay down without a tussle. To accomplish life at its best is a hard struggle at certain intervals to buck the stream and keep afloat, except for a few who always reap. However, where there is a will there is a way. We must strive and find the course, meet the task ahead face to face unflinchingly and battle on and conquer for a richer life and a better world. I humbly perceive and vision the near approach of the mystic ray of the silver lining of the better day and abundant life for all. Don't quit—strive on—watch out.

The Brotherhood's annuity and death graduated insurance of \$300 to \$1,000 and 65 years of age retiring pension plan of \$40 per month, and equivalent automatic paid-up life insurance of \$1,000; each and both of them are an ideal beneficial adoption of accruing investments and welfare in life and after death. Both were founded on Brotherhood compassion and Christian virtue and natural inventive preservation; and promoted, stabilized on truth, wisdom and perspiration. A worthy creation, well managed, and an inspiration among men of good will and volunteer accord in a common cause of helpfulness—service—devotion, emblemizing the token of charity to all and malice toward none. Brotherhood loyalty, incentive, progress. In union there is strength, liberty, justice, mercy, tolerance, faith, hope and peace.

Locally there is nothing noticeable in the work pick-up situation in this locality over a month ago. Business is snailing along in the slow, seasonable period of this part of the country and there is nothing of worthy promise in sight at this particular time and many of our boys are idle. Although business in general here is very poor, trades union progress is very evident.

The Guild strike against the three daily newspapers published here is still on in full force and tolling into the seventh month with no disorder. The news publishers suspended operations three days after the strike call of September 1 last and affected newspaper plants have been shut down tight ever since and both sides standing firm, although negotiations are still in progress each day since this last month and it seems that they are getting close to a settlement. The Guild strikers, under the leadership of Joe Walsh, Sheldon Wintermute and Bill Donahue, are broadcasting every evening from 6 to 6:20 p. m., exemplifying the newspaper of the air over the local WBAX Station, reporting current happenings, strike developments, the organizing progress, a real local news treat and publically appreciated.

The Guild strikers are surely putting up a great fight and they have the endorsement of the Central Labor Union and they are well supported in every way by the public in general in this great labor union center and historical Wyoming Valley. The Guild

organization is an affiliate of the C. I. O. and the other plants crafts affected are members of the A. F. of L. union. The publishers also share in the public manifestation of good will for past splendid community welfare service and personal outstanding characteristics of all, and it is hoped that the trouble will terminate without further delay, satisfactorily and with justice to all.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Delegates representing a majority of the local unions in Florida met in Jacksonville on March 6, 7 and 8 to attend the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Florida Federation of Labor. This convention was the largest, both in number of delegates and business transacted, that has ever been held in the state. Pursuant to a call issued by President D. D. Tompkinson (L. U. No. 349), the electrical workers were called into session for the purpose of organizing a State Association of Electrical Workers. Shortly before this photo was taken, this group had completed their work of drafting a set of by-laws and a constitution, and after their action has been ratified by the local unions the association will begin to function. One of the first acts of this group will be to work for the adoption of a state licensing and inspection law for the state of Florida. The draft of this proposed legislation has been completed and will have the backing of every branch of the industry in the state, including contractors, inspectors, insurance companies, utilities, jobbers and manufacturers.

Brother D. D. Tompkinson (the distinguished looking person behind the table) was elected as temporary president of the association; Brother E. C. Valentine (extreme right) was elected temporary secretary and Brother C. C. Brown (second from extreme left—back row) was elected temporary vice president. International Representative J. R. May (second from left) was a member of the committee which drafted the constitution. Vice President G. X. Barker was present during the preliminary work of the association, but was unable to remain and was not present at the time photo was taken.

Delegates attending these sessions of the State Federation of Labor, some of whom were too timid to be "shot," were as follows: E. V. Porter (B. M.), C. K. Clouser, W. L.

Lightsey and C. E. Beck, Tampa; E. C. Valentine (B. M.), C. G. Smith and E. P. Massey, Jacksonville; R. D. Sommerkamp (B. M.) and C. C. Brown, St. Petersburg; James A. Harper (B. M.), H. W. Mitchell, W. M. Donahue and Fred L. Beesley, West Palm Beach; Fred Hatcher (B. M.), D. D. Tompkinson and W. C. Johnson, Miami; C. H. Abbott (B. M.) Panama City; J. M. Godwin (B. M.) and W. F. Wolfe, Pensacola; John LaTour (B. M.), C. O. Westfall and Joseph J. Gleason, Daytona Beach; W. C. Kelly (L. U. 799), Miami; J. E. Ross (L. U. 862), Jacksonville.

One of the chief aims of the state association will be to weld all of the local unions chartered in the state into a smooth working unit for the advancement of the industry. The next meeting is scheduled to be held in Orlando in August, 1939, and the officers hope to have a representative present from every one of the unions in the state by that time.

E. C. VALENTINE.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Just to show you that a man is as old as he feels, Slim Jordon is passing out the two-for-a-nickel kind, which at the present holds the limelight. Many congratulations have been bestowed upon this Brother and, of course, the jokes run rampant, all at Slim's expense. This news would not have leaked out at all but the daddy didn't send any cigars to the underground department, which of course is the key to any operating distribution lines and which boasts 100 per cent union men. Ta! ta! Now, Slim, control your frame. Don't get your six feet six inches in a downhearted affair. We will forgive you this time, but double up on the cigars the next time to your Brothers of the underground department. We extend our congratulations to you, with the hopes that the next time it will be twins.

Mrs. Cassel's little Leon has been doing a lot of talking and has some of the fellows believing that he is the "big shot" around the house and has gone in for song writing in a big way, especially the one he and Jordon sing to Brother George Laugenslager. As far as I have learned he has controlled his temper and viciousness and has asked me if he ever gets to the point where he is uncontrollable would I kindly be a good Samaritan and break the affair up, as he says hell will break loose when he gets started, so Mrs. Cassel, take care of your little Leon, as all the fellows feel that you are the boss.



Representatives from Florida locals meet at Jacksonville with International Representative J. R. May (second from left) to form the Florida State Electrical Workers' Association.

Brother Charles Draper, who is the baseball scout for the Trenton Club, has finally gotten three of our well known members to join up with this first class ball club and our congratulations are extended to Brother George Foster, who will handle the duties at the pitcher's mound and at the receiving end will be our ex-president, Brother Joe Kershaw. Brother Al Lawrence will handle the first sack. Here is hoping that Draper's prodigies will be headliners in the world of sports.

Did you know that our president, Brother Eddie Casto, is getting ready to sport a set of store teeth? As Enno and Stroksman say, you can tell when a man is getting old, when he can remove his teeth and put them to soak overnight. The underground personnel had the pleasure of working with the Pleasantville line gangs. These men from the underground division, Mitchell, Nolte, Collins and Laugenslager, look like youngsters who have just finished college and are in the pink of condition. Brother Collins measures up to five feet, six inches and carries his weight of 170 pounds in two places, mainly front and plenty in back. Brother Mitchell goes over the six foot mark and weighs slightly over 160—I think that is soaking wet. In other words, from the ridiculous to the sublime. Brother Nolte comes along with his top and bottomers and he is getting bald, and all he can talk about is his fishing. So from the word pictures I have tried to give you, now can you picture a more robust outfit? The boys from Pleasantville marveled at the physiques of these youngsters.

The Atlantic City Electric can now boast of having the best lighted highway, 60 miles of it—Camden to Atlantic City on the White Horse Pike. On this highway you can use your dim lights and still have clear vision, more so than having your bright lights on elsewhere. So when any Brothers travel to or from Atlantic City use the White Horse Pike at night and be guarded safely home. All of which credit goes to the Atlantic City Electric Co. and the men on hooks.

Brother Warren White has been on the sick list for the past few weeks. Upon seeing Brother White, he told me he had an attack of streptococci infection. Was I mortified upon learning from Brother White that it was just a plain sore throat. We hope to have Brother White back with us to resume his duties as financial secretary, which office he handles to perfection.

Brother Floyd Newman, one of our new members, has been off from work eight weeks with torn ligaments in his thigh, received from showing his fellow workmen a new step in the "jitterbug routine," while on a flat car, when he got so enwrapped that he forgot about a guy wire which held a cable reel in place, and took a header backwards which resulted in the leg injuries. The boys know it is pretty tough on you, just after getting married.

FIDLER.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Seems like the fishing germ has gotten into my blood and I put in all my spare time trying to figure where to go fishing on Saturday. Went out tonight with a flashlight and a bucket and picked up a whole flock of garden hoppers—night crawlers to you—and I can just picture one of them wiggling on a hook with a hungry channel cat giving it the once over, trying to decide whether or not to take a chance. Now don't you guys who think bass or trout fishing is "the only fishing" sneer at the idea of fishing for catfish. Hook a fair size channel cat in a fast rifle and you'll have a battle on your hands. And when it comes to eating fish, give me catfish when it's rolled in

cornmeal and fried to just the right shade of brown. As an old fisherman told me, fry catfish till you think they're done, then a little bit more. Yum, yum! Who can write a letter with that on his mind? Better get busy though or I'll have the president on my neck.

Looks like the Brothers working in the building maintenance department of the city were a little too optimistic about having their yearly pay adjusted to the figure that would be more in proportion to the hourly rate. The powers that be at the city hall are still giving the business manager the merry go-around with no place for him to stop. They all must have been in the army for they sure know how to pass the buck.

WPA projects finally got started in the public schools and quite a few of the Brothers are being placed on them. Conditions are improving here, but are quite a way from being busy.

Looks like some of the folks in Washington have a hankering to stick out their necks when it comes to butting into European affairs. Nix on that says I. I have no use for dictators and their kind but I also have no use for those who would have us share their troubles and pay their bills.

The Boomer

By D. S. BROMLEY,

Superintendent of Power Distribution out of San Francisco

He showed up in the springtime
When the snow began to melt,
With his climbers on his shoulder
And his pliers in his belt.
His clothes were rather ragged,
And his wants were few and plain,
And he signed up with the line gang
To compile a stake again.

He could climb as many structures
As the best man in the crew;
And a horse could hardly carry
The tobacco he could chew.
He could spin the yarns 'til daylight
Of his rambles far and wide;
That he knew his job was something
That could never be denied.

He's the type of timber creeper
That has almost vanished now;
But he always seemed to carry
Certain glamour 'long somehow.
And he never seemed to worry
Over fortune's quips and wiles;
He would greet each new disaster
With a wealth of cheery smiles.

He could keep the gang in stitches,
With his tales of funny tricks;
And could work them to a shadow
When it came to climbing sticks.
And he never seemed to worry
When the job was made complete;
But would draw his pay and amble
Whistling gaily, down the street.

I have wondered where he wanders
In these harsh and trying times;
When the jobs are scarce as hen-teeth,
And there are no long new lines.
But I'll wager he is cheerful
Though unfriendly is his lot;
And his heart is overflowing,
Though his pocketbook is not.

For he'd gained a happy secret
In his rambles here and there;
And he met the future's problems
With a brave and cheerful air.
And I know he'll keep on grinning
'Til the last of life is spent;
For he'd learned to whip old worry
With religion of content.

As for the refugees, I say a black mark against those who would change our immigration laws to bring them into our country. With millions of unemployed on the relief rolls, why should we take in those that other nations don't want and tax ourselves to take care of them or have them given preference when it comes to a job?

Have you heard Kate Smith sing "God Bless America," on a Thursday evening? Listen in some time and hope she sings it again. If you are normal your pulse should quicken a bit. Toodle-oo!

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Now that heavy underwear is again out of season and we can sit on our front porch without fear of freezing, let us read this magazine from cover to cover and then let us all congratulate ourselves upon being members of such a large and happy organization as the I. B. E. W.

Tonight, Thursday, March 23, was our meeting night here in Toledo and the attendance was a splendid demonstration of cooperation. The hall was well filled with members who can and do appreciate the value of collective bargaining.

A committee of three was appointed to arrange for a future party to be held by the members of Local No. 245. Harvey Westfall, Glen Weise and Brother Manley of the Acme were selected to take the grief for this event. The date and place to be given later.

And now to step into the Acme for the news of the month. Let's go to press. I see a new Pontiac 8 parked there, Brother Heing's new car. I am sure we all join in wishing many pleasant and safe miles.

Our sick and injured list from the Acme plant has dwindled to zero plus, and it is very gratifying to see Brothers Pete Allore, Dick Tunks, E. Esler, C. Nevers, Dan Taylor and John McDaniel reaching for that time card again, and I hope that these men will continue in good health for many a day to come.

John Donahue is in the market for some method of reducing. The scales stop at 210 when this man steps upon them. Isn't that about 60 pounds overweight, John? Try Schmidts, John, no sugar, no glucose, which means nonfattening. Of course, beer kegs made "Two Ton Tony" Galenta famous, and he is fat, too. So what?

In the very near future two of our good Brothers over there will be moving into new homes. Congratulations, Brothers Ballog and Harold Miller. Of course, you men will be so busy adjusting and arranging things to suit your fancy in your new surroundings that it would be unwise to mention a house warming. So, we won't go into that. But please furnish me with place and date and time, and I will be there.

Fred Ballinger and wife have been seen quite often lately with a bag of marbles and a board punched full of holes going down Lawton Avenue.

Prizes were awarded this spring by the safety department to several of our drivers and in some cases awards were given for 12 years of driving without an accident. A mighty fine record, boys. Keep it up.

It is my sorrowful duty as press secretary to include in this month's magazine the obituary of a deceased member. Brother Clarence Deacon, who had only recently passed his forty-third birthday and who apparently had always been in the best of health, was stricken suddenly with a stroke from which he never recovered, and three days later passed away. Brother Deacon leaves a wife and family and many friends

to mourn his departure. Twenty-four of his 43 years were of continuous service with the Toledo Edison Co.

Recently what appeared to be just a pile of shavings revealed that Buck's gang has been harboring a whittler of no mean reputation. Clyde Robinson, who recently severed his relations with Holland, Ohio, to join forces with us here, has more than one hobby, it seems. Not only is Clyde the proud father of twins, he still finds time to change a pine stick into a doodad with a pen knife.

Mart Graham is the new pilot of the two-pin, filling the vacancy made by Glen Limes taking the fuse job.

Kenny Peterson welcomes spring with open arms. Kenny became punch drunk last winter fighting snowdrifts in his driveway. Harry Herbert is watching the "houses for sale" column. Has the farm lost another native boy? Come on in, Harry, you have battled that Michigan sand long enough.

Brother Karl McMullen, who recently was taken suddenly ill and rushed to the hospital, has been taken home, where he will remain for a few more days under the expert care of Mrs. McMullen. Karl will soon be back in harness and back to his favorite fishing spots in the Maumee River.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Another month has rolled around, and at present work is worse than it has been for some time. Although we have been fortunate in keeping the majority of our men busy, things have slacked up considerably here in the last week. I note by last month's JOURNAL that work has picked up for some of the Brothers—more power to them.

It seems strange to read of all the PWA work going on throughout the state, and also other parts of the country, but not a thing is being done in this vicinity. So, if any of the locals can do us any good, we will certainly be thankful to them.

Trout season is just around the corner, and the boys are counting the days until it arrives. The boys are looking over their rods, lines and waders, and every time you see Joe Pascoe and Bob Sweet together all you hear is, "Are you going to get a new rod, or some new waders, or a sleeping bag?"

There still seems to be a lot of wrangling about our license law here. Just when we think we have it amended to everyone's satisfaction, some lunkhead pops up from nowhere and tells us that this part doesn't suit his aunt, or some other relative. So I guess Tony Duweke might just as well move to Lansing and save the time and trouble of driving back and forth between there and Detroit.

The new directory is out and my address is only listed as General Delivery. It should read General Delivery, Muskegon Heights. So, boys, get it out and put the Muskegon Heights, Mich., in there.

I see by this month's WORKER where Brother Dell Barnhardt, of Local No. 794, put former Governor Frank Murphy on the pan. But, I can plainly see that he doesn't know what he is talking about. Murphy was man enough to defy the "big shots" when we had our much discussed "sit down strike." Or should he have done like they did in Brother Barnhardt's good state of Illinois—go out and shoot down men who were fighting for their rights? C. I. O. or A. F. of L., just because the Brother doesn't like the tactics of Miss Perkins, is no reason he should try to belittle the only friend labor ever had as governor of this state.

There are a lot of Brothers, including myself, who cannot understand a woman being Secretary of Labor, but, what can you do about it?

I heartily agree with Rambling Kid, of Local No. B-763. You will find in every local those fellows who will drive 10 to 50 miles to go hunting or fishing and spend the whole day in the broiling sun or even rain or snow, but try to get them to meeting or to serve on any committee! And then there are the others who come, and never have a thing to say while there, but always wait until they get outside and then they say plenty.

If the laboring man of this country ever learns to keep his mouth shut at the right time, and say what he has to say at the opportune moment, then we will get some place, and working conditions will be bettered in this great country of ours. But then, I guess that's human nature, after all.

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-327, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

This is our first attempt at writing to the JOURNAL. Ours is the new local No. B-327 organized at Dover, N. J. Our territory covers six districts of the New Jersey Power and Light Company, over an area of several miles. Although we have only had a few meetings, under the guidance of International Representative Cristiano, we are really advancing quite rapidly.

Up to date our local consists only of linemen, but due to the fact that we are all so well acquainted, all the districts are so closely related, we are having a wonderful time at each of our meetings.

We haven't done much other than get organized, although we have started a social fund. This was started by chancing off a so-called "pig." Chances are sold to each member at a nominal fee and the holder of the winning number gets the "pig" and he also supplies the prize "pig" for the next meeting.

Since this is our initial letter, we won't take up much space, but we surely would appreciate hearing from any Associated Properties.

KENNETH BALL.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

At a recent meeting resolutions were passed endorsing the local Catholic Charities drive which starts in Portland Easter Sunday, and the U. S. Department of Interior Bureau of Education radio broadcast heard over the Columbia network every Sunday at 2 p. m. titled "Americans All—Immigrants All." It tells the story of tolerance and democracy of the early immigrants, how they came, why they came and the part they took in building up this great democracy.

Three of our retired Brothers, Merrill Crossman, Andrew Erickson and James McDaid, are getting the Brotherhood's pension checks every month. Does it not make you feel proud that you are a member of an organization that takes care of its retired Brothers?

Sickness still reigns and among the Brothers sick since last month are Manfred Robinson, Roscoe Wilson, Brother Taylor, William Pride, Lester Perry, John Dunphy. Our vice president, James P. Kilmartin, is laid up at the Queen's Hospital with a bad

abscess. We all wish these Brothers a speedy recovery.

Secretary Ray E. Boudway recently received a greeting from our police department for all night parking. Warning to Sid: Unless you want to pay and pay it is better to keep your Dodge off the streets whilst thou dost slumber.

Brother Arthur Nason is moving, and having done this before, your writer sympathizes with him. Brother Nason has informed your correspondent that he has engaged a union furniture mover. That is the proper spirit for a union member.

Note to the wives of members of 333: You are requested to join the Central Labor Union's auxiliary. At its last meeting Mrs. Ray E. Boudway, Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. Arthur Nason joined. Hop aboard this part of labor's program.

Mr. I. M. Ornburn, the temporary secretary, informed the delegates at the recent N. E. conference that the membership is now over 250,000. For information call Mrs. Horace E. Howe, 2-3884.

Our legislative committee reported attending hearings at the state house on the labor relations and compensation for occupational diseases. Besides President Place, the other members are Frank Lynch, Arthur Nason.

President Phil Place recently assisted International Representative E. B. Fessenden in efforts to start a new local. Members of the line department are to be the guests next month at dinner of E. T. Emerson, safety director of C. C. P. & L. Co. as a testimonial to their record of no lost time accidents. Safety pays.

Brother Arthur Willard still has his radio troubles.

Mary, the stock room cat, put one over on Minnie, the line department cat, and gave birth to one more kitten a week later.

Reporting on our recent clam chowder contest, the chowder without tomatoes won.

Your writer was glad to meet once more Walter Kenefick, international representative. This happened at the recent N. E. Conference at Boston. Our own Eddie F. also was present. The conference of state federations, of C. L. U.'s and local union delegates was attended by over a thousand delegates and a banquet was tendered Francis P. Fenton, recently promoted out of New England to director of organizing of the A. F. of L.

Brother Eugene Houghton recently spent \$3 riding trackless trolleys. Extra! Extra! Punk rides again!

Brother Charles Foren, our clam cake king, says keep tomatoes away from clam chowder.

Your correspondent in a recent visit to the Plum Street station heard of a secret involving Brother John Bradley, of the Kelvinator department. Can it be true, John?

Brother John McLeod was guest at a baptismal of City Councilor Earl Eskilson's new son. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Eskilson.

The members of No. 333 extend to Brothers Eathel Haywood and Harry Lowell our deepest sympathies on their recent bereavement which occurred on March 29. Words cannot express nor can pen write just what we wish to express at this time.

HORACE E. HOWE.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

I am very happy to report that our Local Union No. 349 and other locals throughout the state are making progress.

The Florida State Federation of Labor met for a three-day conclave in Jacksonville. Approximately 400 delegates from

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced

\$9.00

locals and delegates from the ladies' auxiliary were in attendance. All of the I. B. E. W. locals were well represented. Governor Cone and quite a few political dignitaries were presented and addressed the gathering on the opening day. The other two days were mainly taken up with legislative proposals that would be presented to the state legislature by labor when the legislature convenes in a couple of weeks. A few of the many important proposals submitted for endorsement by the convention were amendments to the workmen's (accident) compensation law, and to the unemployment compensation law. A proposal that vitally concerns all of the locals in this state was the one that provides for a state electrical inspection bureau.

The delegates from the I. B. E. W. locals met previous to the regular meeting of the State Federation of Labor and formed the Florida State Electrical Workers' Association of the I. B. E. W. Credit should be given to our local's president and Brother D. D. Tompkinson for starting the interest and plans that led to the formation of this highly important group. The officers chosen were Brother D. D. Tompkinson, L. U. 349, president; Brother E. C. Valentine, business manager of L. U. 177, secretary, and all other officers were business managers from various locals throughout the state. One good feature of this formation will be to promote closer and more harmonious relationship between the many locals in this state.

Work has slowed up considerably hereabouts and quite a number of the Brothers have applied for their state unemployment compensation.

This fund has begun functioning only since January 1, 1939. The benefit is \$15 for 16 weeks if one has been fortunate enough to have worked for a compensable firm for a long enough period. A compensable firm is one which has employed eight or more persons for a period of 20 weeks or more in the previous year. In very few cases have our Brothers worked for a compensable contractor. Most of our contractors seldom employ that many for that many weeks. Therefore our business manager, Fred Hatcher, and the executive board met with the contractors and a new clause in our agreement was agreed upon that all contractors, whether they employed one or more of our men, must contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund. (Take notice, other locals, for a progressive step.) This places all the contractors on an equal footing with each other and all our unemployed Brothers can then be able to draw their benefits when eligible for them.

Answering Brother G. E. Scott, of L. U. 758 concerning a Miami electrician who has trained a terrier to climb poles, neither S. Self nor his dog are members of the I. B. E. W. If he was good, he would be knocking on our door for admittance. Furthermore, our apprentices (human) go to school and as in most locals have to serve a specified amount of years before becoming journeymen. The terrier S. Self has with him is probably a "rat" terrier trained to go after rats.

BENJ. MARKS.

L. U. NO. 357, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Editor:

Greetings to all our Brothers in union land. We are here to tell you what's happening around the great Boulder Dam.

A dozen or so of our Brothers from L. U. No. 18 departed last month, having finished stringing the overhead from the power house to the switch yard for units A 6 and A 7, which are to be used by Southern California Edison Company. Local No.

357 was presented with neither permits, requests nor travelers from any of these men, but maybe it just isn't being done any more, and far be it from us to insist on the unconventional.

The installation of units Arizona No. 6 and No. 7 is progressing rapidly, with the bus and most of the control work completed. Barring any unforeseen developments, these machines will be in operation this summer, sending power to California to light up the prune orchards. Westinghouse has a crew of men assembling the generators at present. These men, as a whole, are not receiving the prevailing wage, and as we cannot seem to make them see the light and join up, naturally we are doing nothing to right their wrongs. Organized labor has enough troubles of its own without pulling chestnuts out of the fire for those who would share the fruits of organization but refuse to contribute to the expenses.

It gives us great pleasure to report that the operators on Boulder Dam are at last organized in a B local under L. U. No. 18, of Los Angeles. They are a mighty fine bunch of fellows. We welcome them to the fold and wish them every success in the world.

We have been having some trouble getting a full attendance at our meetings lately. Has any Brother any suggestion for a cure? Our esteemed president, Michael Laux, and good Brother Jack Selby deserted the rapidly diminishing ranks of the bachelors about Christmas time and took the oath to love, honor and obey. Just a few of us good men left now.

One of our old Brothers, Sid Worrall, dropped in on us today, fresh from the Frisco fair.

LAVERNE J. KEATING.

L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND COUNTY AND VICINITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, spring is here at last and all the Brothers are looking forward to the jobs supposed to break with the coming of robins and spring flowers. So far a couple of jobs have started, but they don't make much of a slash in our unemployment list. Fortunately for us, however, some of our boys are getting a break from Local No. 3 during their present rush, due to the construction of the World's Fair.

I hope that when these Brothers come back to our territory after working the six-hour day they will help us put over a shorter workweek in this locality. This goes for all Brothers now employed from other locals in Local No. 3's territory. Get on the band wagon back home. The electrical industry has the jump on other crafts in the form of the 30-hour week in New York City. Let's see, Brothers, if we cannot extend it to the entire country as rapidly as possible, because there is the practical solution for unemployment.

I have been rather unimpressed by the results so far in the peace conference of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. If this parley fails, everything will only be set back much longer, so let's everyone get together and demand some compromise by which peace can be effected. It is still my opinion that if both Green and Lewis will step out of the picture and some efficient and progressive leader is installed in their place a compromise will more readily be reached. I still say that Dan Tracy is the logical man for the office, and to Brother Meade, of Local No. 86, Rochester, N. Y., I will make that statement in the form of a motion as he requested.

In the March issue of the JOURNAL we see a photo of a crew of electricians from Local

No. 143, Harrisburg, Pa., with Brother "Bill" Gear, of our local, as superintendent. Some of the Brothers here notice that about half of the men are classed as laborers and we are anxious to know what they use laborers for on an electrical job (helpers?), also what is the ratio, one to one? Brother Gear never learned that in our territory.

Well, Brothers, it looks like I will have to sign off now, but once again I want to remind every local union to work for a shorter workweek in your next coming agreement.

CHARLES PRINDLE.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Received a letter from the Montana State Council of Electrical Workers urging us to support the movement for a national convention. We all know the reasons for not holding a convention in recent years, mainly to lighten the burden on local treasuries; by no means was it to stifle the voices of the rank and file. No doubt the International feels the same way about it. Far better to have the members assemble and air their grievances than to let them feel they were being governed by dictators. Our international officers are smart enough to realize this. They are governed by the wishes of the governed, and if enough sentiment is shown no doubt we will have a convention.

On the job you hear constant talk about several matters. All would like to see the pension age lowered from 65 to 60. Many feel it is a little rough to have to be in good standing 20 years before 65. A man gets no credit for the time prior to 46 years of age. Some increase in benefit should be given for all over 20 years. Much comment is heard about the office help working such a short time and getting larger benefits. This talk is going on constantly on every job. Another matter that will warm the boys up is the traveling card. You might just as well come into town with the smallpox as a traveling card. I believe the boot and shoe workers went a great many years without a convention and they lost this whole town of ours. There are rumblings whether they are heard or not. No doubt they are, for I think we have a most intelligent set of officers and perhaps while I write plans are under way for a grand and glorious convention. Let us hope so.

I am writing this from Fitchburg, Mass., and while I am about it I want to tell of something that makes us realize we are all Brothers. On the Simonds Saw job we had a farewell party to Bill Hughes, of Providence. One of the out-of-town Brothers lost his week's pay, nobody knows how, and these Fitchburg Brothers did the kindly thing. Rather than let him go home to his family broke, they got together and loaned him what he lost. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. They are a swell bunch.

ED MCINERNEY.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

We are exceedingly glad to advise that there has been quite an organizing campaign among the electrical workers in our city and district. The results are beginning to show already. One new local, No. 1129, has been formed. We feel that by the time this letter appears in print the electrical workers employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg will be organized into the Brotherhood, thus forming another local union.

We in Local Union No. 409 feel quite proud at getting these Canadian Pacific employees organized. Some of our mem-

bers spent considerable time and energy in putting this across. Our Brothers Pullin and Hosfield were most active in this work. It is only by the untiring efforts of members such as these that organized labor can possibly survive. There are too many spectators and not enough actors in our organization. Of course, we have had the help and cooperation of all international officers, such as Brothers C. J. McGlogan, J. L. McBride and E. Ingles.

There is a great feeling of security to know that you have men such as these right behind you in the event of trouble and difficulties. Brother Ingles is representing us on the Standard Railway Labor Organization cooperative legislative committee and is certainly doing a good job of it. Brother McGlogan sends us regular letters which are really masterpieces for concise general information to the railway electrical worker.

On March 17, due to the efforts of Brother McBride, Locals Nos. 435, 1037, 1129 and 409 held a joint smoking concert in the Labor Temple. Approximately 300 attended. Everything was free—no wonder there was such a crowd. Brother Irvine acted as chairman. The music was supplied by a purely electrical workers' orchestra and was not bad, either. There was a grand feeling of good cheer and fine fellowship. I never realized that there were so many electrical workers in our city. Meetings of this type are of good value, because they allow the members to become acquainted with those working at the trade.

Several of our inactive members have taken me to task for not getting in a letter every month. Now these members never do any work, attend meetings or show any interest in our Brotherhood, but in spite of this their hearts are in the right place because they must read the magazine, so I suppose that is something to be grateful for. Thanks, Brothers! R. S. WILLIAMS.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

In perusing the February correspondence we note that L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore, has a very good point in the account on training our members to be foremen. It is good enough to hunt up and read—and profit. All locals need good union foremen, and few locals have "union" foremen to spare.

L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles, also mentions a foreman's responsibility—to his men and to the company. It really is something for locals to consider. Why not all locals appoint committees to submit changes in our pension system? State inspectors (members of the I. B. E. W.) could be a big help to the industry. State associations please note.

L. U. No. 16, Evansville: The point on jurisdiction is well taken, but if a few of the "good" Brothers were assessed as per the constitution it would make all traveling Brothers "jurisdiction minded."

L. U. No. B-48, Portland: The information on power contracts is very interesting and should be noted by all locals whose towns are getting in the municipally owned class. Labor in Nashville was successful in securing the prevailing wage clause in the Nashville power board bill.

L. U. No. B-52, Newark: There is plenty of room for improvement in all state unemployment insurance laws, but like the WPA situation we are not on the alert when we should be and grumble when it is our own fault. We should get labor men in these WPA and NRS offices and see to it that they stay straight and honest. Applicants should have to pass an examination in the craft they claim to be fitted for, as they do in Oklahoma. And they have taken care of that office situation also in a manner of speaking.

L. U. No. 68, Denver: The summary of the advancement of the Brotherhood reads like the Brother might have lived along a large part of the fight and knew something from experience.

L. U. No. 948, Flint: Comment worth reading to get just what it means to buy "union label" goods. If for no other reason we should be selfish enough to keep our money in this country. American money for American workers, and the "union label" pretty near tells you that if nothing else.

L. U. No. 1098, Pawtucket: Movies to educate our members might be the answer to the question, how can we get the members to attend meetings? Shorty Adcox, of No. 611, please note. It might be? Eh? Wot? There may be interesting movies of how lots of our material is made. For instance, we know many Brothers who have said they would like to see how they get the insulation on wire and cable. Anyway, it is an idea. The article in a past JOURNAL on the making of the Los Angeles transmission cable was very interesting. Brother King, of Tulsa, showed me a small section of it which was instructive.

L. U. No. B-1154, Santa Monica: Read carefully and broadmindedly, there is much in what you say about the members in the C. I. O. The membership can and may vote out the radicals, but how long will it take? Bad as they may have been, there was much good done under the letters IWW, OBU and maybe some other letters. Will the C. I. O. go the way of these?

The name on the box is no indication of what is on the inside, as the Brother points out. In Nashville we saw the C. I. O. do what the A. F. of L. has failed to do, but the members have told us they would like to be in an A. F. of L. organization and would vote for it if they had the chance.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 457, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS Editor:

Introducing Local Union No. 457, Port Arthur, Texas. Charter opened last November by International Representative Lawson Wimberly, for the benefit of industrial electrical workers. Membership now between 30 and 40 journeymen electricians and linemen, and steadily increasing. Considering the large power company and the huge oil refineries in this district, our membership should reach about 200 within a reasonable length of time.

Local No. 390, Port Arthur, Texas, is and has been handling the city of Port Arthur very commendably; in fact, we believe that their record in keeping things under control is unsurpassed. Local No. 457 is now going after the rest of the territory, with the idea of making the entire Sabine area of Texas 100 per cent I. B. E. W. We believe this can be done with the respectable and powerful background of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and with an international vice president like W. L. Ingram and an international president like Dan W. Tracy.

Thursday night, March 23, we held an open meeting coupled with a following "blow-out." More than 60 electrical workers attended (this will sound amusing to you

big locals, but it sounds good to us). The big thing of the evening, however, was this: The business manager, the entire executive board and other important committeemen of the largest I. B. E. W. local in the South, No. B-66, of Houston, left Houston after a day's work and drove more than 110 miles to Port Arthur and the same distance back just to attend our meeting and do everything they could to help us along and then get back to work the next day. Now, Brothers, that is what we call I. B. E. W. spirit, and we certainly cannot fail to carry through our plans with a local of more than 700 members behind us like that.

The following is a list of members who were present from Local Union No. B-66 (all of you Brothers who call yourselves union men would no doubt like to have an opportunity to give these men a big hand; so why not drop them a line and tell them what you think of men of their caliber): A. J. Bannon, business manager, Local No. B-66; C. E. Randall, chairman of the executive board, top foreman for Houston Lighting & Power Company, transmission department; C. A. Koch, vice president, Local No. B-66, and safety engineer for the Houston Lighting & Power Company; W. R. Kirkhart, financial secretary, lineman for Houston Electric (street car) Company; J. O. Robinson, chairman of the wage committee, head lineman Houston Lighting & Power Company, meter service department; J. M. Loveless, chairman of by-laws committee, head lineman for Houston Lighting & Power Company, meter service department; H. J. Swayne, member of executive board, Local No. B-66, lineman distribution department of the Houston Lighting & Power Company; H. M. Olive, local chairman Local Union No. B-66, on the Southern Pacific Railroad; L. DeZavala, member of the executive board, electric welding inspector, Phoenix Construction Company; J. A. Hagler, member of executive board, outside meter installer, Houston Lighting & Power Company; K. M. Bulliner, member of executive board, lineman for Houston Lighting & Power Company, transmission department; D. L. McCausey, member of relief committee of Local No. B-66, and cable splicer for Houston Lighting & Power Company, underground department.

We also greatly appreciated the presence of Brother Joe Verret, financial secretary of Local No. 390, Port Arthur, Texas.

Brother Bannon, business manager of Local B-66, is always welcome in these parts. In our opinion, he is one of the smartest men in the Brotherhood—cool-headed, conservative, yet one of the best speakers we have ever heard. His work is entirely for the Brotherhood; and, believe us, his whole heart is in his work.

The other members of B-66 mentioned above gave short talks at our open meeting. If it had not been for Brother Bannon and a bull, their talks might have been longer. It so happens that Brother Bannon and a bull calf got into an argument on who had the right of way on Texas highways—bulls or automobiles—with about 70 miles yet to go to reach Port Arthur. Did that stop them from coming to our meeting? No! What has a smashed in radiator and head-lamps got to do with keeping that bunch of B-66 from our meeting? We were greatly relieved and extremely happy to have them stride in about ten o'clock p. m. Also, please be informed that we have heard Brother Bannon make several lengthy talks and not one single part of it could ever be classed as "bull." Brother Verret also had a few words to say, but he, too, came in late because Local No. 390 held their regular meeting the same night. We lost out there, too, because Brother Verret is an intelligent man

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and is also an excellent talker when you manage to get him in the notion.

Before the editor gets tired of this, we had better say "so-long" until the next time. We hope that all the rest of you boys are as proud of your local as we are of ours.

R. N. COFFMAN.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

This month we would like to give a brief account of the activities of the members employed at the generating station of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, in San Diego. The history of this station shows steady growth to keep pace with an ever-increasing load. The newest addition in generating equipment is a 35,000 k.v.a. turbo-generator which was put in service about a year ago. The capacity of the station is now approximately 100,000 k.v.a. The operating personnel is classified into three departments—the control room, engine room and boiler room. The watch-engineer coordinates these three departments and is in charge of the station during his shift under the supervision of the superintendent. The control room is at all times managed by a switchboard operator and his assistant, which necessitates three shifts on a rotating basis. The engine room requires the services of an engineer and assistant-engineer, who also operate on a shift basis with these different shifts being rotated.

The engineer's duties require his presence on the main turbine floor, and the assistant engineer handles the basement auxiliaries and other duties. The boiler room personnel is topped by a head fireman (boiler room foreman), who is in charge of this phase of the work during his shift. A fireman and a water tender are present on each shift, and like the other operating departments the shifts are rotating. The maintenance in the station is taken care of by the repair crew, consisting of mechanics, repairmen and helpers. These men are not subject to shift work except under conditions of emergency. A number of the men who normally work with this repair crew have been broken in on the operating jobs and are capable of relieving members of the operating force when relief is required due to sickness, vacation, or other reason.

The electrical maintenance is taken care of by a working foreman with two journeymen and an apprentice under his jurisdiction. A very extensive storeroom is maintained in this station and two full-time stockkeepers are required to handle the tools and equipment necessary to carry on the work.

Last, but not least, the department takes great pride in the appearance of the station. A sizable crew of janitors is steadily employed in maintaining the shipshape appearance throughout the station. All in all, the station employs approximately 70 men, exclusive of the supervision and office work. Their hours, wages and conditions are stipulated by the agreement negotiated through this local union and signed by the company in August, 1937. None of the men in the department had been organized prior to that time but they were quick to see the advantages of collective bargaining. The active support and progressive ideas which the members from this department contributed to the union have helped the local a great deal. They have not found a way, as yet, to put a union label on the kilowatts they produce, but we are working hard on the idea.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Arrangements have been completed for Local Union No. 492 to celebrate its twentieth anniversary in a fitting manner by holding a supper-dance in the restaurant of The Scandi-

navian Club, on Thursday evening, the twentieth of April. An anniversary should be a time to take stock of ourselves, to take time to reaffirm our faith in the objects and principles of our Brotherhood and resolve to try to live up to those objects in the future, even more so than we have done in the past.

The last paragraph of our objects comes to my mind now, where it says "elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, their families and dependents, in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship." Here is a challenge without a doubt, which should appeal to us all.

How do we measure up? one might ask. I feel we are improving every day and each local union can take just pride in the accomplishments of our Brotherhood in the past 20 years, and they are many. Today we find we have an Electrical Workers' Benefit Association with an income of over \$1,000,000 dollars a year, which paid out in death claims over \$500,000 in the last year alone. Think of the financial help this meant to families and dependents of deceased members all over the country, at a time when they needed it most. It is interesting to note in last month's JOURNAL the association has now over \$5,000,000 worth of assets. Today we also find we have a pension benefit fund which came into being in 1928 and which will in a short time have paid out to members on pension the sum of \$2,000,000. Think of the happiness and pleasure this means to those who receive their pension checks every month.

With regard to local achievements, we of this local can look back the 20 years since our birth with pride and much satisfaction. Among the names we still find Brodrick, Hadgkiss, Eaton, Coutellier, Stewart, McDonough, Senecal and others. The "Grim Reaper," of course, paid us a visit now and then and to those who departed with him we say "Rest in peace."

And I would ask every Brother to pause at this milestone and consider the wonderful and untiring work which must have been accomplished by those who have borne the heat and burden of the day and have been called to the "Great Beyond," each to render an account of his stewardship. They left us a legacy consisting of those two oft repeated words, "Carry on."

"Isn't it strange that Princes and Kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings,
And common folks like you and me,
Are builders for eternity?

To each is given a
bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and
a book of rules;
And each must make,
ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or
a stepping stone."

Let us resolve at this stock-taking time to make the fullest use possible of the tools we have been blest with, our hands, our mind, our heart, and with our book of rules, which I maintain are the principles and objects of our organization, build stepping stones to a finer, greater and higher standard of citizenship, so that in the future we can look back to the present and

feel we have carried our full share of the present day's responsibilities and cares.

H. M. NEVISON.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Your correspondent was told at the last meeting of the local to have something in the WORKER or else he could expect most anything unpleasant to happen to him. So we hasten to comply.

To begin with, we have some good news. The Industrial Electric Co., of this city, has signed an agreement with our local. This concern is one of the larger shops in this section of the state and we are, of course, very glad to have contractual relation with them and sincerely hope that the agreement will prove to be mutually beneficial and satisfactory. Practically every member of the local is now employed.

The job of the National Gypsum Co. has taken an average of about 20 men for the past three months. Beginning this week, a night shift will be put on, just about doubling the number of men employed. However, this will also speed the work up and within a month the plant will be about ready to operate. The Beacon Electric Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., has the contract on this job. Jake Welzmueller, of Local 41, has been in charge, with R. K. Farrel, of our local, acting as foreman. The job has run along smoothly ever since it started. By the time this is published the job will be almost completed, so I guess it is safe to hand "Jake" a few bouquets. He is a swell fellow who knows his business. He has made a lot of friends here who will be sorry when he returns to "Yankeeland."

We would like to inform "Lineman Lennie" that we took his advice. Gave "Red" the air and got us another "gal." Now she has left us flat. So now we have no "Red" or no "Nobody." What to do, Lennie? We anxiously await some advice.

A. W. ("BUCK") THIOT.

P. S.: Regards to W. A. Kelly out in Los Angeles, and thanks for the Christmas card.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Local No. 561 lost an active member recently in the death of Brother Maurice McShane, who passed away during the month of February after a lingering illness.

Brother McShane was employed in the C. P. R. Angus Shops since 1913 and during



They brought home the hockey trophy for the C. N. R. shops. Front row: Paul Dorion, Harry Duckworth, Pat McCormick. Back row: Normie Todd, Everett Maclean, Russ Oliver, Jim McDonald, Raoul Glaude. Mascots, Joan Weaver and Wes Eardley. Not on hand for the photograph were Dud Pace and Bob Clark. Members of this team all hold cards in L. U. No. 561, Montreal.

the latter years was repairman on the car lighting generators and regulators in the passenger car electric department, where he also held the post of shop committeeman as well as executive board member of the local for that point. Prior to his illness "Mac" was a well known and popular figure at the local meetings, being one of the oldest members of the local, and no doubt his absence will be felt by those whom he represented.

Those present at the funeral included Brother H. Russell, general chairman of the C. P. R.; L. Foley, local chairman of the M. P. electric department, who represented the local union, and P. Brooks, assistant electrical foreman, car department, as well as a number of his fellow workmen.

To those he leaves behind we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The eve of March 9 was gala one for all those members who were present at our annual smoker. All the old timers were back again and we were again fortunate in securing the services of Brother Jack Lawson and his string band, assisted by Brother P. Davison, accordionist, and not forgetting Brother Bill Lawson of the boilermakers local, who pleased the boys with some new tricks of magic.

During the past season both the C. P. R. Angus electric department and the C. N. R. Point St. Charles electric department formed hockey teams and as a part of their playing schedule played home and home games resulting in the scores of C. N. R. 3-C. P. R. 2 for the first game and C. N. R. 7-C. P. R. 2 for the second game. During the evening the C. N. R. team was presented the annual trophy by C. P. R. General Chairman H. Russell, which was received by Brother R. ("Sixty-Minute") Glande, who was also voted the most valuable player to the team. As usual, the liquid refreshment produced a varied array of talent. I wonder if Brother Bedard remembers doing his Indian war dance and how General Chairman H. Russell and "Mac" MacEwan, along with Brother P. Thompson, scoffed up the biscuits in their soda biscuit eating contest, which was won by Brother Thompson.

The executive committee worked hard to make the social a success and we hope that the boys who enjoyed themselves so well will show their appreciation by a better turnout at the regular meetings, especially now that we have secured the larger hall for the convenience of the boys.

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE,

N. MEX.

Editor:

L. U. No. 611, I. B. E. W., with the help of the other locals over the state, has just succeeded in getting an electrical code passed through our state legislature. We want to thank all our state locals for their help and especially Brothers Segrest, Zembke and Volk, of this local. Will try to give more details next month.

Most of our boys are working. Some of the bigger jobs are nearing completion. Airport has been temporarily closed down on account of no funds, but started again this morning. It is expected to be finished within 60 days.

Brother Avila is back on the job, climbing part time, after an absence of about five months from a shot of 4,000.

We are glad to have Brother Bill Adams back on our job. He has been with the Santa Fe for some two years. He has been a very active member in building our local up to its present standing. We would like to have more boys like him, especially with our new agreements coming up. We have high hopes of a closed shop.

Believe it or not, it is raining in New

Mexico, snowing in parts of the state. Guess that old saying about March and the lion and lamb is true.

Yes, Brother Edwards, I met you in Texarkana last May, on that substation job. How's tricks?

SHORTY ADCOX.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

In reference to the letter headed "Special Correspondence" by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in the February WORKER, I have something to say that will show that Green runs true to form.

Certainly the comments of "the correspondent from San Bernardino" and myself, "the correspondent from San Mateo," as Mr. Green so nicely called us, were unfavorable to him because what we said was the truth.

I have here before me the report of the California State Federation of Labor on the special campaign fund to defeat Proposition No. 1. It contains a complete list of those who donated funds to help us in California fight this vicious measure.

The A. F. of L. donated \$1,600 and the only other international headquarters of any union to give money was the Barbers International, which donated \$100.

Green gives a list of international headquarters of unions which he says donated funds but there is not one of them listed in the report and I have gone over it carefully to be sure that none were slighted or left out.

Green seems to be quite upset about the unfavorable publicity in this matter but when it came to endorsing the worst anti-unionist that we ever had for governor and going against the endorsement and wishes of California labor, the unfavorable publicity did not bother him much.

Green says that Paul Scharrenberg was sent out from the A. F. of L. to render every possible aid to us in this fight and speaks as if he had almost wrecked the A. F. of L. to send him to Los Angeles.

We believe Mr. Scharrenberg did do good work and was a great help to Los Angeles but as the city of Los Angeles is only a small portion of the state, we think that the rest of the state had something to do with the defeat of the measure.

We know that Los Angeles deserves a lot of credit for the noble work that was done there and we know that they worked hard and that their work helped to defeat the measure, but Mr. Green should give the rest of the state some credit for the work that was done without the help of the A. F. of L.

California is on the West Coast and, therefore, so far away that we mean little to Green except to pay per capita tax and so as long as that is paid by us, why bother with us?

We of the I. B. E. W. know what our international vice president's office, in San Francisco, did to help and are proud to say that they were working all the time besides taking care of the work that this overworked office has to do.

Mr. Green said that if we had known the facts we would not have made these assertions. Mr. Green, we did know the facts, therefore the assertions.

Bachie refers to a little private scrap going on between Brother Flynn, of Local No. B-18, and myself. In order to correct the impression

that Brother Flynn and myself have come to blows, I want to tell a little story by way of explanation. "An old man was driving a mule hitched to a buggy down the street when suddenly the mule started to kick and when everything was quiet again the buggy was reduced to kindling wood and scrap iron. When asked what had happened the old man replied, "I was just tickling his heels with the buggy whip to see if he would kick and sure enough he did. Gosh, look at my buggy." That was what I was doing to Brother Flynn, and he, like the mule, reduced my buggy to kindling. As to the war between us, no there ain't none. Brother Flynn and I are still friends.

Local No. 332, of San Jose, for the first time in ages is in print and I suspect that it was solely for the purpose of taking a crack at me. This time I happen to be the mule hitched to the buggy and I am going to proceed to kick Brother Branch's buggy to pieces.

My reference to taking over Palo Alto jurisdiction was not meant that Local No. 617 would do just that, but that move has been considered by the San Mateo B. and C. Trades Council for some time—not Local No. 617. I did not make myself clear enough. Brother Branch says that Palo Alto is not Czechoslovakia, though it might as well be by the number of rats that they have there. He also says that 90 per cent of the electrical contractors in Santa Clara County are signed up. If so the other 10 per cent must all be located in Palo Alto.

I also want to tell him that Jack Flynn does not need anyone to take up clubs in his behalf as he is amply able to do it for himself when and if necessary.

So, Brother Branch, as you so kindly advise me, wake up and get the 100 per cent conditions in Santa Clara County that we have here. We know that in Santa Clara County 75 per cent of the jobs are mixed. Rats and union men work together on the same jobs. We got our 100 per cent conditions here in San Mateo County and we know that you can do the same if you try. Your getting a raise to the same scale as ours shows how easy it is to do if you try. In the words of the great John L. Sullivan, "Go get a reputation for yourself before you criticize your betters."

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

Greetings from your correspondent for the many timely editorials and interesting items that appear in every issue of the WORKER. Any member not reading the WORKER from cover to cover misses the educational value and the thoughts and doings of the electrical industry of which we all are members.

In a recent issue of the WORKER you quoted several articles written by Mr. John R. Steelman, director of the Conciliation Service, United States Department of Labor, which will bear repeating. He said, "Ultimately, what brings genuine industrial peace is not the letter of the law, but the attitude of mind of workers and employers toward each other, and their will and ability to understand one another." And he continued with "I believe that free, self-governing labor unions are a bulwark of democracy; that through no other means can labor bargain with industry on any semblance of equality."

The latest issue of the Radio and Electrical Union News which contained the new utility contract obtained by Local Union No. B-160 through the help of Vice President Boyle, can be noted, where the members get paid for the seven holidays and also the sick leave clause, which I take to mean two weeks allowed at least throughout the year with pay and which our present contract does not cover with our local utility company, thereby giving us a thought for the future.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled \$1.50

Brother William Jarrett, lineman for the Union Electric of Illinois, had the misfortune to fall from a pole during a sleet storm injuring both knee caps and after spending seven weeks in the hospital is now able at this writing to walk a little with the aid of help and a pair of crutches as far as the neighborhood fire department for a game of pinochle. Brother Jarrett withstood his injury in the best of spirits and anyone who had the misfortune to suffer a knee cap injury can sympathize with the Brother. (Nice going, Boots, keep it up.)

Brother G. W. Gates is recuperating in one of the local hospitals from a recent operation. (Hurry up, Shorty, because the gang said the job is not the same with you away.)

Our dance committee, consisting of Brothers McCann, Accario, and Challacombe, put on our annual dance which was attended by members from L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, and L. U. No. 309, East St. Louis, and the committee, besides showing us a good time also did the impossible by showing a profit on this venture. (Nice work, Mack, Mike and Jack.)

On March 10 the refreshment committee, Brothers Challacombe, Pierson and Molloy, served a very delightful lunch to the members. Brother H. Challacombe opened up all of the soda water bottles and admonished the writer to be sure and see that he was given credit for the fine work performed at this luncheon. (Thanks, Herb, Claude and Henry, from all of us to all of you.)

On March 24, we had at our meeting Brother J. T. Bramlett, who is pensioned by the I. B. E. W. at \$40 a month and who has enjoyed his pension for the past four and a half years. Brother Bramlett showed the members his initiation card as a charter member of L. U. 66, of Houston, Texas, dated February 3, 1894, by Brother W. J. Peters as financial secretary. The organization was known at that time as the "National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America" and was organized on November 28, 1892. This was the first time we had seen a card bearing the seal of the "father" of our present organization, the I. B. E. W. (Congratulations, Brother Bramlett!)

Our financial secretary, Brother J. Voss, is aspiring to be an alderman from the first precinct in the April election and hopes to join the celestial body of learned men who govern our fair city. (Sorry, Jule, I live in the second precinct. Good luck anyway!) L. A. LUCKER.

L. U. NO. 656, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Local No. 656 put on the feed bag March 1, and believe me it was some feed! The Brothers met at the hall and went in a body to the La Paree Restaurant, 2013 Fifth Ave. N., a place famous for good things to eat. And as you know, when there is something to eat, you always have a good crowd and this was no exception to the rule.

We certainly owe Brother Grey and the other committeemen a whole lot of praise for the way they put this supper over in grand style. The manager and the very efficient waitresses were all any one could ask in service rendered. This will be an occasion long to be remembered by those present.

Brother Williams, president of Local No. 656, informs me that at an early date Local No. 656 will hold a family gathering.

We regret Brother Jewell was unable to attend the supper on account of the death of his brother. To Brother Jewell we all extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Brother Jack Bolinger, I understand, was kept away on account of having a tooth pulled, which was bad for an occasion of this kind. Several of the Brothers were absent for some cause or other, and they were missed. Hope they will be with us next time.

Our general chairman, Brother Acuff, was with us at one of our recent meetings and made us a fine talk. Brother Acuff is a new man on this job and we predict great things for him. He has the stuff that makes good general chairmen.

L. A. MONTGOMERY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

On March 3, 1939, Lansing Local Union No. 665 acted as host to the I. B. E. W. local unions of the inside wiremen of the state. This meeting was held at the request of the Saginaw local, which requested the Lansing local to be host. We had as our guests a number of Brothers from the following locals: Detroit, Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Battle Creek. The meeting was called to order by Brother J. A. Wright, president of Local Union No. 665, and then turned over to Brother William Trombley, of Local Union No. 665. Brother Trombley possessed a watch which stopped at five-minute intervals as well as 15-minute ones, depending on the subject of the speakers, of whom we had the following: Brother William Graham, Saginaw, who explained the purpose of the meeting, to create a better feeling of fellowship among the local unions in the state; Brother George Dean, A. F. of L. representative and in charge of the national vocational education of the apprenticeship system in Michigan; Brother Thomas Ross, in charge of national apprenticeship labor standards in Michigan; Brother Conrad Spain, in charge of apprenticeship school of Local Union No. 58, Detroit, Mich.; Brother Patrick Zimmerman, Local Union No. 58; Brother Hugh Toles, president of Local Union No. 58; Brother Mal Harris, international representative; Brother C. G. Fox, Local Union No. 665.

Bay City local asked and was granted the honor of being host for the next meeting. This will be held in Bay City, March 31, 1939. These meetings are educational and entertaining. They are nonpolitical and promote peace and good fellowship. We hope they continue for this purpose and are never made to serve selfish interest.

On March 17 the notorious state labor relations bill, with many vicious amendments attached, was passed by the House, 58 to 37. The bill now reads that the governor shall appoint five members to the labor relations board. Strikes will be in effect only after 15 days' notice to the board. It carries stringent provisions regulating picketing and prohibiting boycotts, outlaws the use by pickets of placards derogatory to employers and would do away with the practice of labor unions of advertising lists of employers who are classified as unfair to organized labor. The board has full authority to approve or disapprove a strike.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it will probably be rewritten. Governor Frank Fitzgerald passed away a few hours after this bill was passed by the House. Luren B. Dickinson is now governor. A man of 80 years, seven times lieutenant governor, head of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League and a man prominent in church affairs. He has stated that he is under no obligations to any group and that he will be governor to all the people.

One of the most vicious acts ever passed in the legislature will soon come to the governor's desk for his signature. As governor to all the people of the state, can he honorably sign a bill that would destroy the rights of a large group of organized laboring men?

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Things look pretty good here, with all the new homes going up on the south and east sides of the city. Our business manager and organizer, Brother L. B. Morrell, has been very busy in Grand Junction organizing the Public Service Company employees. Brother Morrell, with the cooperation of the N. L. R. B., has signed up the employees, and the charter has been installed and officers elected.

Local Union No. 667, its officers and members, wants to welcome these new Brothers into the Electrical Workers. If any Brother in the local unit has any news and would like same in the JOURNAL, please forward to me and I will send same in to the JOURNAL. Let us hear from all of the local units with some news. Our refrigerator and radio men all signed up with their new agreements, which seem to be working very well.

Let us see some of you new Brothers out to these meetings; haven't seen much of you; we miss your attendance.

GEORGE DEAN.

L. U. NO. B-727, RUTLAND, VT.

Editor:

After several attempts at organization on the properties of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, at Rutland, Vt., which dates back to International Representative Walter Kenefick's first visit in 1936, we have finally become a very representative organization. Through the much appreciated efforts of Representative Eddie Fessenden, assisted by Representative Eddie Kenefick, we installed our charter at a largely attended meeting on January 22 and elected the following Brothers as officers: President, James F. Hanley; vice president, G. Douglas Curtiss; financial secretary, Joseph J. Maranville; treasurer, Earle H. Priest, and recording secretary, Joseph A. Frankiewicz.

Upon learning of our organization, the C. V. P. S. Corporation lived up to the reputation of all the good old line Vermont companies and immediately, through the lesser lights or subordinates, devised a company union. The main, and it seems the only, reason for the creation (as admitted by their organizers) of the company union is to keep out the A. F. of L.

The company, in the opinion of the local, violated the National Labor Relations Act and we proceeded to file charges with the labor board. Mr. Becker, field examiner of the board, spent the greater part of last week on the properties of the company investigating our charges and now we are marking time waiting, quite anxiously, we admit, for a favorable report and dissolution of the company union by the board.

Our organization has been and is still growing so fast that we hope to report in a short time that the I. B. E. W. is the bargaining agent for the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation employees.

JAMES F. HANLEY.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Our city primary is in the offing and it's going to make a lot of difference in this burg if we can put a member of organized labor in the city council. Maybe there won't be so much promiscuous throwing of union members into jail, on the slightest pretext, if we can get one of our own men into a position where he has something to say about it.

The hall committee, headed by Frosty Baughman, with Gail Blocker, Al Woosley, Bernie (Moon) Talbert, Bus Stanger, Art Peterson, Charles Seger, Bill (Box-Sale) Porter, Ted Zielinski and Eddie Rossen,



Burly sons of the West, this maintenance crew working for Western Public Service Co. are all members of L. U. No. 845, Lexington, Nebr.

put on a party during March that was a dandy. Everyone had a wonderful time and the hall committee says it was more than a success financially. They would like to express their appreciation of the wonderful turn-out and happy spirit of everyone. We understand that a big family picnic is on tap for the latter part of April, and we know that grownups and kids will have the time of their lives. Further details will be announced by the committee.

Fred Stein is spending some of his hard earned dough keeping the hospital financially fit, and Jim Bachman is again on the sick list.

Several near cases of heart failure were reported after a look at the bulletin boards, but we now hope their hearts are functioning normally.

Spring is gradually creeping up on us and we hope that REA work will soon be booming along and that all of our fellows will again be drawing regular pay checks. It gets tiresome loafing when that is all one has to do, especially when one hasn't the money to loaf in style.

F. A. Ward, one of our idle members, has gone into the financial field and is endeavoring to convince all those whom he contacts that laying aside five or ten simoleons each month will make a lot of difference in a fellow's financial status in 10 years. And he is certainly 100 per cent right.

Will someone please explain to an ignorant working man the seemingly inexplicable fact why Bill Green's amendments to the

Wagner Act are such hot stuff? Better get down to brass tacks, Bill, put on a pair of overalls for a change and bust a few rocks. It may remind you that you are still only a miner, and what man has done man may undo.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 845, LEXINGTON, NEBR.

Editor:

I am enclosing a picture which I would like to see reproduced in our magazine.

These men are members of a maintenance crew for the Western Public Service Co., Lexington, Nebr. They are all members of Local No. 845, I. B. E. W., which was organized less than a year ago and we received our first working agreement with the company on October 1, 1938.

Those included in the picture are: Top row, Paul Collicott, W. H. Davis, Gene Forsyth and Reed Hudson. Lower row, Guy Vincint, Dale Walters, Rex Hickman, foreman, and G. W. Manly.

REX HICKMAN,
President.

L. U. NO. B-846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

I am enclosing a couple of snapshots made while we were working in the "hurricane area" of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. We were shipped out of Boston September 28 by the one and only Charles D. Keaveney, international vice president. He is one in a thousand. Brother Keaveney got us conditions that no one else had. We will be forever grateful to him.

We were working for the Codorette Electrical Equipment Co., and Roy Codorette, president of same, is a fine fellow. He had contracts with the New England Power and Narragansett Gas and Electric Co., both of which have company unions. Mr. Codorette did not and will not work anyone that does not belong to the I. B. E. W.

Picture No. 1 shows all the boys from L. U. No. B-846 except Brothers John Rowland, Rex Hodgkins and J. D. Ropier, who were up at Barre, Mass. Front row, White, Wilson, Degnan and Hickey; back row, Matthes, Eldridge, Mabry, Sauls and Jim Rowland.

Picture No. 2 is a section of Barrington, R. I., but typical of most any place along the coast.

We want to take this occasion to thank Brother Keaveney and all members of Boston locals for the treatment we received, and only hope that after we get settled down here that some of the New England Brothers will visit us so that we may return the many courtesies we received.

I think a good thing for our magazine would be to list all contracts (of any size) all over the country and if there are enough men (locally) to do the work, and how many outsiders could be used.

JOHNNY DEGNAN.

L. U. NO. 899, NEWBERG, OREG.

Editor:

On Saturday evening, February 25, members of our local and their wives enjoyed a dance at the I. O. O. F. Hall in Newberg. An invitation was extended to the pulp and sulphite workers, to the union truck drivers and to all organized labor in the vicinity of Newberg. About the middle of the evening time out was taken for refreshments of home-made pie and ice cream. Jack Spear acted as chairman of the committee in charge of the affair and was ably assisted by ex-President Charlie Creitz.

J. C. MARSHALL.

L. U. NO. B-907, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:

Seeing that you hadn't heard from us and just being appointed scribe, I thought I'd let the rest of the boys know that we had been doing things here in the Land of the Sky.

I am a pretty old hand at the game, having belonged to Nos. 88 and 235, of Savannah, Ga., many, many years ago, but I wish to say that we have a signed contract, that is the best first contract that I have ever seen a beginner local procure, and we are justly proud of it. The boys here are attending the meetings, keeping their dues up and are very enthusiastic about our progress.

Fact is B-907 is running along like a 60-cycle, 110-volt electric clock, on a three station loop, with a two-plant feeder, and our men are keeping lines, stations and plants in tip-top shape, so I think it will run, on and on, into the future.

KARL M. TREFZER.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Greetings, my friends and Brothers. May the lamp of true friendship and brotherhood burn brighter with the passing of the years.

Spring is in the air, and with the coming of spring there is increased activity for the building trades here in Michigan. At this writing the majority of our boys are working, thanks to the good neighbor policy of some of our sister locals.

The Buick and Lapeer jobs are not the jobs we thought they would be. Brother William Walker, our president, is running the Lapeer job. Look out, Bill, they might mistake you for one of the inmates and lock the gate with you on the inside. Our ex-president, Brother Homer Rutherford, is in charge of the Buick job.

I mentioned in my last letter about the lousy labor laws that were being instituted here in Michigan. Well, before those laws are an actual fact we are about to feel the effect of them. A few weeks ago our business agent, Brother Bert Knight, along with the business agents of the other organizations of the building trades, were served with papers by the court on complaint of a rat general contractor, the Perry-Root Company. It seems the Perry-Root Company had the contract to remodel a building. They were the low bidders, but the owner of said building wanted the job done with union labor. When the owner learned Perry-Root was not a fair contractor he tore the contract up, although in so doing it cost said owner \$500, but tear it up he did. Boy, did that give Perry-Root a jolt! But the gentlemen in question think they have discovered a loophole in Michigan's vicious labor legislation whereby they can take a slap at organized labor, so the Perry-Root Company is going to try to collect damages



The New England hurricane relieved unemployment 'way down in Tennessee. These boys from L. U. No. B-846, Chattanooga, were called in to help.

from the building trades for losing the contract.

I am sorry to have to report another near fatal accident to one of our Brothers and his wife. A few weeks ago Brother James Snedden and wife were driving from Flint to Lansing. He hit a strip of icy pavement, and lost control of his car; the car came out second best in an argument with a tree. Brother Sneezy, we are glad to report, came out of the mishap with a few minor bumps and bruises. He had no bones broken, but was very badly shaken up. Sorry to say his wife was not so lucky. Mrs. Snedden received four broken ribs and a broken arm. James, "me bye," we are all very sorry to hear about this and are glad to know you are back on the job. Brother Snedden wishes to thank the Brothers of our sister local in Lansing for the kindness and financial aid so ably offered him during his troubles and misfortune. The entire membership of Local No. 948 wishes to thank Local No. 665 for coming to the aid of a worthy Brother.

The above mentioned instance is just one of a thousand good reasons why every electrician should be proud he is a part of the greatest organization on earth, and it is the duty of every individual connected with it to do his part to keep it among the best and most highly respected units of organized labor.

Brothers, I have been instructed by our president and executive board to write a letter concerning the holding of an international convention. I do not intend to criticize or express deliberate malice toward our present international officers, but from a business standpoint and for the good of the I. B. E. W. I think a convention is in order. It was brought to my attention by one of our oldest and most loyal members that out of the 22 executive officers listed on the first page of our constitution, less than half of them are the original officers elected at the 1929 convention. I notice our constitution has been revised once and amended twice since 1929. From my way of thinking, a convention is the proper place to do such things and one is long overdue. We need to have a convention for the election of officers and to try to work out a plan to cut the age limit from 65 down to 60 years for our Brothers whose shadows are lengthening with the setting sun of life. Times have improved enough to justify the holding of a convention. We have had too many postponements for one reason or another. It's time we cut out the alibis. Our officers and representatives may be of the finest caliber, but we mortals are of such nature that when one can go on with a free hand for years without having to answer to anyone for his actions, he has a tendency to forget he is the servant of the ones who placed him in office. He will either become dictatorial or stagnant and inefficient. We need a convention to revitalize and instill new life into the organization and bring back the intimacy and personal consideration that begins to appear so remote and apart from us. We need a convention to maintain that purity, vision and sincerity that the I. B. E. W. was founded on. We need to have a convention to prevent degeneracy in our organization, and nourish a general attention to affairs that are vital and urgent.

There are numerous out of date methods and ideas that are not applicable to present-day conditions. It is time the membership had an opportunity to express their opinion as to whether or not the present leaders are handling our affairs in an efficient manner or if they are competent to meet the problems of a fast changing electrical and political world. A union is just like an auto-

mobile or any piece of fine machinery. It must be given every possible attention in order for it to function properly so that we may get the most and best out of it. When our automobile does not function properly, we have it repaired; when it becomes antiquated, we get a new one. A convention is the proper place to repair or replace the machinery of our organization if there are any to be made. We can at least acquaint ourselves at close range with the operation of our international union. We would think this was a helluva country if we were deprived of the privilege of voting for a President and other representatives of our national government for the next ten years.

Brothers, do you realize that each year the ranks of the contractors and corporations are growing? That puts the "taboo" on the hiring of men who are committing the unpardonable "crime of growing old." It is of the utmost importance that some plan be worked out whereby we can cut the pension age limit from 65 down to 60 years. I believe a plan can be worked out by increasing our dues from somewhere between 10 or 25 cents a month, and say if we get a plan worked out this year, the dues increase will go into effect immediately, but we will not start to issuing the pension under this plan before January 1, 1941. That will give us a chance to create a reserve fund. This is only a suggestion. We have got to make a start some time, so the above is my contribution toward a start. We would like to hear from some of the other locals concerning a convention and the pension problem.

I am glad I am able to boast that I am a part of the great I. B. E. W. We are one of the best and most highly respected units of organized labor. Let us keep it that way by having a convention where we all can meet on common ground, whereon different minds can meet in harmony and get the understanding to overcome future obstacles. "Understanding" is one of the greatest words in any language. Understanding can level the mountains of ill will and bridge the chasms of bigotry and ignorance. I will suggest St. Louis, Mo., for our convention city.

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

L. U. NO. B-951, PLATTSBURG, N. Y. Editor:

We are one of the "baby" locals, only receiving our charter during the latter part of 1938. However, we started the New Year off right by getting a very fine agreement with our company (thanks to T. Naughton, I. O.).

We now boast approximately 90 per cent membership, which we consider very fine at this time, due to the fact that our territory is very widely scattered and we found it hard to contact all eligible employees at this time of year. Our territory is bordered by Lake Champlain on the east, Canada on the north, and the Adirondack Mountains and foothills thereof on the south and west, running 120 miles west of the central office in one instance. In addition to the above, and notwithstanding the glowing reports sent out by the various chambers of commerce, we

have had as usual, our share of rain, snow, hail and sleet, not to mention sub-zero weather, which has hindered us from making as many contacts as we had planned.

Our city is fast becoming union conscious. During the past few months the local Trades and Labor Assembly, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., which had for several years been dormant, suddenly came to life through the election of new officers and delegates, and as a result of their efforts several new unions have been formed and others which were already in existence have become affiliated with the local body. All locals are putting on a drive for new members and the ground work is being started for several other organizations to unionize. It is expected that within a very short time application will be made for a charter by the inside electricians of this city.

The local newspapers have cooperated with the unions, giving great publicity to the union movement. A number of favorable editorials have been written, praising the stand taken by the various unions and condemning the deplorable conditions existing in some establishments.

It is worthy of mention that of all the various unions in this vicinity covering craft, labor and industrial workers, not one is in any way connected with the C. I. O. Evidently the workers in this area still remember the storm and strife of the "sitdowns" of a short time ago. The recent trouble between officials of the organization has not helped their cause any either.

All in all it looks as if the working men in and around here are becoming enthused by the success of the unions already established and we are looking forward to a future "union" city.

CHICK CHESNUT.

L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF. Editor:

Local No. B-959 makes a bow and takes her place alongside of her sister locals in the Brotherhood. We were chartered in December, 1938, to cover the employees of the Nevada-California Electric Corp., one of the major utilities of the Pacific Southwest. This power system operates along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains from a point about 100 miles southeast of Reno, down through southern California, into the Imperial Valley and on to Arizona and Old Mexico, having in all about 700 miles of transmission, one of the longest transmission systems in the U. S. We tie in with the city of Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, Southern California Edison Company, Boulder Dam and the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Corp., which company, incidentally, has a fine contract with the I. B. E. W. that we hope to duplicate in the near future. Due to expanse of territory covered, it was necessary to divide this local into geographical units, of which Unit No. 1 is located at Riverside, the headquarters of the corporation. Unit No. 2 is located at Bishop, and other units will be set up as organization proceeds. We are right in the heart of what was once Harry Chandler's (Los Angeles Times) "White Spot of America," the home of the great open shop "American plan."

Our biggest job is to convince our associates, neighbors, friends and others that we are just as decent and honorable as the business or professional man belonging to the chamber of commerce, bar association, etc. That labor's ambitions, ideals, hopes and aspirations are just as worthy of consideration as are those of other economic groups.

Political democracy is not enough; we must have industrial democracy also. This

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced \$9.00
at -----

implies mutual respect as between employee and employer, and if their problems are approached in this manner they are well on their way to solution. We have in southern California several organizations whose avowed purpose it is to cripple or destroy organized labor. I refer to Southern Californians Incorporated, Associated Farmers of California, etc. The president of Southern Californians, Inc., an ex-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a man who came up through the ranks (what was it Shakespeare said about men rising to high places looking down on their fellows?), says his organization aims to bring about better understanding between employee and employer. He would do it by destroying labor unions. This is the type of peace sponsored by our friend Adolph of Munich fame. It is the shotgun peace of the "or else" variety.

If these open shop gentlemen would be consistent and fair, and grant to the worker the same rights they insist on having for themselves, they would be surprised at the progress toward peace. I refer to the fact that they have strong business men's unions, for what else is a chamber of commerce but a business man's union; they enjoy the right to band together for their mutual welfare, while opposing labor's right to do likewise. It is a sad commentary on their sense of justice when we realize an Act of Congress was necessary to permit my joining the I. B. E. W., which most certainly is not a diabolical monster. Talk about economic sanctions. The economic power exercised by the employer over his workers was absolute, in a large part of industry, prior to the enactment of the Wagner Act.

Well, so long until next month; I'll be seeing you then, if the bundsmen don't get me.

"SMALL FRY NEMO."

L. U. NO. B-981, NEWARK, OHIO

Editor:

At our last meeting in Newark, March 16, we had a St. Patrick party. After the meeting the committee served a dutch lunch, which was enjoyed by 35 members.

We were very sorry that one of our members had a very bad accident on March 6 and was not able to attend the meeting. Brother Ray Moury hurt both his heels when he dropped about 17 feet from the sling rope that was tied around the butt of a pole which became unbalanced when they were moving the pole from one location to another on a truck and tripod. The wind was very strong that day, causing the pole to throw Brother Moury. The pole was fitted with a set of double arms and when the arms hit the ground it jarred Brother Moury off the end of the sling rope.

The local wishes Brother Moury a speedy recovery. The accident ended a 15-year safety record for him. We hope to see Brother Moury at our next meeting.

International Representative W. H. Wilson was with us at our last meeting and gave a very interesting talk to the Brothers.

THE CUE REPORTER.

L. U. NO. B-987, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

On March 8 the Radio Condenser Company, of Camden, N. J., one of the world's largest manufacturers of variable radio condensers, and Local No. B-987 signed a new workers' agreement, to run for a period of one year.

The new contract includes a closed shop agreement and continuation of the past general wage scale. In addition to the guaranteed basic rate of wages, the company agreed to install a system of piece work within six

weeks from the date of signing. Employees of the company now enjoy the highest basic rates per hour in the condenser industry. The company has stated they will always pay 5 per cent above any competitor's basic wage scale. At present the company pays 15 per cent to 18 per cent above the only other unionized condenser (variable condensers) plant.

To enable the company to bid on job contracts on a somewhat equal competitive standing, the local agreed to continue working a 44-hour week. On October 24, 1939, the working hours will automatically drop to 42, in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. With exception to this clause, the toolmakers will continue to work a 40-hour week.

Employees will be entitled to a one week's summer vacation with pay equal to 2 per cent of their earnings with the company from June 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939, in accordance to certain conditions set forth.

The company recognizes the union as the exclusive representative of all productive employees and includes the maintenance department and the receiving and shipping department, for all purposes of collective bargaining.

Employees working on a third shift starting after 6 p. m. and any shift starting before 6 a. m. are to receive additional compensation equal to 5 per cent above the general wage scale.

The contract was negotiated by a union committee of employees of the company and five representatives of the company in five conferences totaling less than 20 hours. General good relations existed throughout the entire negotiation period.

The contract was accepted by a unanimous vote of the members at a regular meeting held March 6, and the officers were authorized to sign the pact immediately. The agreement was lauded by the local committee, Brother E. D. Bieretz, assistant to President Tracy, and International Representative Jim Cristiano as one of the best ever negotiated and signed by the I. B. E. W.

The agreement was signed by Stanley S. Cramer and W. W. Paul, president and secretary, respectively, of the company; Joseph B. Thompson and E. Edward Cowgill, president and secretary, respectively, of Local No. B-987. Jim Cristiano signed as international representative and Frank A. Cowgill, factory manager, for the company as a witness.

Members of the negotiating committee were Thompson, Cowgill, Frank Cassidy, vice president; George Miller and John Jeffries. They were assisted in legal matters by Bieretz and Cristiano.

Representatives of the company were Stanley S. Cramer, president; Russell E. Cramer, vice president; W. W. Paul and Frank A. Cowgill and their attorney, Elmer Van Name.

C. EDWARD COWGILL.

L. U. NO. B-1079, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local No. B-1079 wishes to announce its membership of 100 per cent with many employees returning to work. We are now working under a five-day week schedule.

The members of this local are planning on their second annual dance and get-together at the Lombardti Hall, corner of McDougall and Benson, on April 22, 1939. There will be dancing, with Billy Mae and his orchestra, starting at 8:30 p. m., also there is to be refreshments.

Electro Master, manufacturer of Electro stove and water heaters and the automatic teakettle, has donated a Model 100 range and a teakettle for door prizes. There are to be other prizes of real value. All members of the I. B. E. W. are cordially invited to attend.

HAZEL TOBIN.

Old Mother Earth

By L. H. FOURCHER
L. U. No. 397

Upon this globe we humans tread;
This world is ours—or so 'tis said,
To plow her fields and sow our grain
And feed our stock upon her plain.

To gather fruits from her trees divine,
And grapes from her arbors to make our
wine;
Fish from her oceans and rivers pure—
Of food enough for all, 'tis sure.

But we are ne'er content, and so
We pester Old Mother Earth more and
more:
We drill for oil right to her core,
Her sides we pierce for gems and ore.

Canals and lakes on her breast we make
galore,
For our ships and steamers to travel o'er;
Her hills and mountains are blasted, too,
For our highways fine to pass through.

We tunnel through her crystal bones,
To pass our trains through solid stone;
Buildings vast on her sides we've made,
To shelter us humans in comfort and
shade.

We fight and kill, strew blood and bone
Upon her body, so tattered and torn.
Thus tortured by children whom she has
borne,
She carries her burden with hardly a
moan.

At times she quakes, and shivers, too,
Trying to tell us the harm we do;
But never a moment do we let her rest—
Tried and tortured by her human pests.

We ought to remember that long ago
Mother Earth took a bath—the Bible says
so,
And to rid herself of vermin like us,
With water she covered her head and bust.

But Noah completed his Ark just in time,
Loaded his ship with pests of all kinds;
And, cruising around, no place could he
find,
While Old Mother Earth in her bath
reclined.

At last, our Mother, her bath complete,
Came out and dried her hands and feet.
To Noah's delight, his cruise he ended,
And on Earth's side his Ark he landed.

Out swarmed the vermin and started anew
To rend their Mother as they used to do.
Their children today are as thoughtless as
they,
Though their Mother is aging, all wrinkled
and gray.

Oh, what a suffering soul she must be!
The impotent yearning herself to free
Of the cloying grief, the racking pain
Her children bring to her time and again!

But her patience will end, and at last she
will say,
"While I slept you tortured me. Now you
must pay,
Even as paid your fathers in the dim long
ago;
But how? Till the judgment day you shall
not know."

Oh, why don't we try to mend our ways,
Before Old Mother begins to shake her
stays?
On that day you will be judged, the Good
Book says,
By your deeds to heaven or hell sent, to
remain always.

And so we end!



IN MEMORIAM



W. J. Mooney, L. U. No. 659

Initiated May 1, 1937

It is with deepest regret that Local Union No. 659 records the passing of our esteemed Brother, W. J. Mooney. Brother Mooney was one of the oldest electrical workers in this territory and was loved by all who knew him. His untimely death was a shock to many of us, as he had been surprisingly well for his advanced years.

Local Union No. 659 expresses its sympathy to the members of his family and hopes that they may be comforted by the memories of his love and thoughtfulness of others. We therefore

Resolved, That a copy of this record be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

E. W. KNIPPS,
O. F. SILVER,
J. M. LUTTRELL,
Committee.

Maurice Joseph McShane, L. U. No. 561

Reinitiated March 17, 1926

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Maurice Joseph McShane; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. FYFE,
J. PARKIN,
A. LEGER,
Committee.

Blas Morin, L. U. No. 500

Initiated April 15, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 500, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our beloved Brother, Blas Morin, on February 14, 1939.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called our esteemed Brother Morin from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EMMETT GARZA,
B. L. WITTER,
Committee.

Raymond G. Kinch, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 16, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 326, record the untimely passing of our esteemed and beloved Brother and president, Raymond G. Kinch.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal member and a true friend to us all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence with bowed heads in tribute to the memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 326 tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of our Brotherhood.

FRANK P. LUNDY,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
OTHELLO DRISCO,
Committee.

Joseph M. Duffy, L. U. No. 211

Initiated August 7, 1918

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, Joseph M. Duffy; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

BERT CHAMBERS,
OTTO ECKLAND,
D. C. BACH,
Committee.

Albert E. Bell, L. U. No. B-52

Initiated February 20, 1911

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-52, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Albert E. Bell, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Bell our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

Carl Hoover, L. U. No. B-52

Initiated December 29, 1899

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-52, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Carl Hoover, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Hoover our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

M. B. Price, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 4, 1917

Another member of long standing has passed onward, and Local Union No. 125 regrettably makes the last entry on the card of Brother M. B. Price as of February 22, 1939.

A warm friend of pleasant personality, his absence will be deeply felt by those closely associated with him. With deep sincerity we extend to his loved ones the sympathy of true friendship, for we share in their loss.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Price and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
R. I. CLAYTON,
FRED B. IRWIN,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled on February 24, 1939.

Louis Muhlitner, L. U. No. 352

Initiated February 21, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 352, record the passing of a friend and Brother, Louis Muhlitner, February 21, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

WILLIAM SWAN,
L. B. HARRIS,
H. S. PHILLIPS,
Committee.

E. H. Bottler, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 20, 1918

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. 125 records the loss of another member of long standing, Brother E. H. Bottler, who passed onward on February 19, 1939.

We shall miss him as a Brother, for he has been one of us for many years. We would extend to those he left behind the deep sympathy that comes from kindred hearts, for, in a measure, we share their loss.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Bottler and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
R. I. CLAYTON,
FRED B. IRWIN,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled February 24, 1939.

C. C. Phipps, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated November 18, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on January 30, 1939, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. C. Phipps; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our lodge be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our lodge and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

CHARLES ECCLES,
OTTO HIDDEN,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

Charles A. Main, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated March 4, 1930

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Charles A. Main; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-18 express its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES ECCLES,
OTTO HIDDEN,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

Herman Baer, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 8, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Herman Baer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VIOLA LaMOTT,
Chairman of Committee.

Stephen Shaw, L. U. No. 349

Initiated February 25, 1920

We, the members of Local Union No. 349, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with a sincere feeling of regret, record the passing of Brother Stephen Shaw; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting,

a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EMIL STELLRECHT,
LEO DES JARDINS,
HOLLY TAYLOR,
Committee.

J. Shannon, L. U. No. 17

Initiated September 14, 1924

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Shannon; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the local union's minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

BERT ROBINSON,
F. DONAHUE,
P. H. HANAHAN,
Committee.

Tommie E. Hansom, L. U. No. B-429

Initiated December 29, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Tommie E. Hansom, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-429, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true, lovable and worthy Brother; and

Whereas we will miss Brother Hansom for his sympathy and kind consideration to other members and their loved ones when sorrow visited them and the glorious faith and love he was able to bestow upon us all at such times; and

Whereas his many virtues will long be remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. B-429, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That not only the membership of this union will feel the loss of Brother Hansom, but the whole community will know that a loyal, dearly beloved friend is missing from our ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-429, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union meeting, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal.

JAMES B. JENKINS,
GEORGE C. HARRIS,
CLARENCE L. ROSE,
Committee.

William Tracy, L. U. No. 17

Initiated September 1, 1912

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother William Tracy, a true and loyal member; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

BERT ROBINSON,
F. D. DONAHUE,
P. H. HANAHAN,
Committee.

Noel Marvin Barber, L. U. No. 738

Initiated February 5, 1937

We, the members of Local Union No. 738, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of regret record the passing of Brother Noel Marvin Barber; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

R. H. BOYETT,
C. H. SIKES,
Committee.

Thomas Kerr, L. U. No. 213

Reinitiated April 8, 1918

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, record the death of our loyal member, Thomas Kerr; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

J. J. HARRETT,
GEORGE R. TOLHURST,
JACK ROSS,
Committee.

Eugene L. Bond, L. U. No. 824

Initiated March 10, 1937

Sorrowfully we record the sudden death of our highly respected and worthy Brother, Eugene L. Bond. We feel that in his passing we have lost one of our best beloved members.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and to express our sympathy to his family; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 824, That not only the membership of this union will feel the loss of Brother Bond, but the whole community will know that a loyal and beloved friend is missing from their ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

M. G. McDONALD,
D. L. COLLIE,
D. W. FORTNER,
Committee.

Fred Schrott, L. U. No. 277

Initiated January 19, 1937

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 277, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Fred Schrott.

Whereas, it is our desire, in a spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

JAMES SLATER,
Recording Secretary.

Zell S. Tower, L. U. No. 278

Initiated June 12, 1917

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Zell S. Tower; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Tower, Local Union No. 278, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 278 recognizes its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 278 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

MILTON T. LYMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Richard Albert, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 15, 1913

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Richard Albert; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother

Albert a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE KAISER,
ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
E. J. FRANSWAY,
THEODORE J. LA CHAPELLE,
JOHN P. BERST,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
Committee.

James Thompson, L. U. No. B-145

Initiated May 12, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Rock Island, Ill., record the passing, on March 19, 1939, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Thompson, who passed away as the result of an accident while in the employ of the People's Light Company; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EARL JORDAN,
GEORGE MURPHY,
JAMES SIMMONS,
Committee.

A. T. Woodhams, L. U. No. 213

Initiated July 11, 1910

In recording the passing onward of Brother A. T. Woodhams, Local Union No. 213 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. MCWEEN,
W. FINDLAY,
W. KENMUIR,
Committee.

Peter Brigaerts, L. U. No. 6

Initiated February 4, 1913

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Peter Brigaerts; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brigaerts, Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 6 recognizes its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 6 extend its condolence to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 6 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

G. MATTISON,
A. LUBIN,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Frank G. Layher, L. U. No. 933

Initiated March 9, 1938

We, the members of Local Union No. 933, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Frank G. Layher; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of him.

KENNETH WARD,
WALTER R. GARDNER,
Committee.

Charles F. Truex, L. U. No. 400

Reinitiated July 3, 1925

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 400, mourn the passing of our Brother, Charles F. Truex, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Truex our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

CHARLES VAN NEST,
J. N. PENNINGTON,
J. A. KRAEMER,
Committee.

Aubrey Treweek, L. U. No. 6

Initiated January 14, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Aubrey Treweek; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Louis Larson, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 27, 1917

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis Larson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Larson Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Clarence R. Deacon, L. U. No. 245

Initiated November 12, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 245, of Toledo, Ohio, record the untimely passing of our Brother, Clarence R. Deacon; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Deacon; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that our next regular meeting be adjourned in silent memory of our departed Brother.

KENNETH PETERSON,
M. C. BRUNER,
RAY HEINZELMAN,
Committee.

Earl F. King, L. U. No. 22

Initiated November 5, 1914

March 13, 1939, Earl F. King journeyed to that Undiscovered Country from whose boundaries no traveler returns. When he reaches this destination, we know he will be met by old friends who have traveled this path before

and mayhap his Maker, with outstretched hand, will greet him and say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, well done."

We, members of Local 22, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Earl, who was a man, Brother and friend among us. In fond memory of him we drape our charter for 30 days and suitably inscribe our records, extend the hand of fellowship and express our deep sympathy to those loved ones he leaves to mourn his passing.

ALBERT GUSTAFSON,
OTTO C. JOHNSON,
GEORGE BENTLEY,
Committee.

C. H. Lucas, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated January 7, 1936

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, announce the sudden passing of our late Brother, C. H. Lucas; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives and a copy embodied in the minutes of the local union, and another copy forwarded to the Editor of the official Journal for publication.

W. T. GUSTAFSON,
J. M. GRANTHAM,
L. W. SIMS,
Committee.

H. K. Mauldin, L. U. No. 520

Reinitiated June 11, 1938

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 520, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. K. Mauldin.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in this hour of their great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

JOE KANETZKY,
HARRY BERNHARD,
L. W. NICHOLSON,
Committee.

John Garaty, L. U. No. B-28

Initiated January 29, 1897

Whereas it is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, John Garaty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be included in the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, to whom we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,
Committee.

Ernest Hayes, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated in L. U. No. 2, July 1, 1921

We, the members of Local Union No. B-309, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with a sincere feeling of regret, record the passing of Brother Ernest Hayes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved wife and family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved wife; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

JAMES ALTIC,
WILLIAM EMGE,
ROY EASTMAN,
Committee.

John Joseph Reid, L. U. No. 817

Reinitiated March 20, 1934

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Joseph Reid; and

Whereas Local Union No. 817, of the Inter-

national Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Reid a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN MACKAY,
LAWRENCE PERSONS,
WILLIAM SNYDER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1, 1939, TO MARCH 31, 1939

<i>L. U.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Amount</i>
I. O.	Fred Trost	\$500.00
211	Joseph M. Duffy	1,000.00
125	Myrl B. Price	1,000.00
481	Gordon M. Surface	1,000.00
I. O.	William H. Tracy	1,000.00
134	G. Willert	1,000.00
I. O.	Frank Fischer	1,000.00
637	Walter A. Cook	1,000.00
125	Ernest H. Bottler	1,000.00
I. O.	J. T. Garaty	1,000.00
17	Joseph Shannon	1,000.00
I. O.	Thomas J. Grover	1,000.00
349	Stephen N. Shaw	1,000.00
I. O.	Thomas J. Chippendale	1,000.00
429	Thomas E. Hansom	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
400	Charles F. Truex	1,000.00
309	Ernest Hayes	1,000.00
3	George Spiegelberg	1,000.00
278	Z. S. Tawer	1,000.00
824	Eugene L. Bond	475.00
913	Stephen Kovacs	300.00
738	Noll M. Barber	475.00
39	Fred W. Zimmerman	825.00
3	Anthony Cafarella	825.00
465	Orestus M. Warner	1,000.00
494	Richard Albert	1,000.00
245	Clarence R. Deacon	475.00
I. O.	Clarence C. Moon	1,000.00
98	Philip F. Gardner	1,000.00
9	Louis Larsen	1,000.00
124	William R. Young	1,000.00
160	Joseph Jarosok	475.00
100	Albert Riley	1,000.00
103	Joseph T. Riley	1,000.00
145	James W. Thompson	1,000.00
22	E. F. King	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles D. Draper	1,000.00
I. O.	Ross O. Paden	1,000.00
397	James A. Ross	1,000.00
770	J. J. Dowling	1,000.00
3	Nicholas Lagattuta	1,000.00
I. O.	Peter J. Relyea	1,000.00
I. O.	J. C. Fitzpatrick	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. O'Bryne	1,000.00
9	Dan Busich	1,000.00
6	P. G. Brigaerts	1,000.00
651	Adrian N. Larson	300.00
353	Louis Muhltner	150.00
I. O.	John Cicchaki	150.00
864	Emil Hoffman	150.00
561	Maurice J. McShane	1,000.00
500	B. Morin	150.00
213	Thomas A. Kerr	1,000.00
659	William J. Mooney	150.00
933	Frank G. Layher	150.00
Total		\$45,564.58

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. \$4 W. insignia. Price only



Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.
S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150-Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 23rd St., New York City.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.

NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.

MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschal Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.

NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAEHNING LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFIELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBYNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

- HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICITY POWERS WORLD

(Continued from page 181)

"Thanks to danger signs, red flags, guard rails, rubber gloves, asbestos blankets, safety belts, insulated tools, innumerable other devices and a comprehensive safety education program, Bill is actually safer from accident during his working hours—whether he is down in a manhole or up on a pole—than in his leisure hours, after his day's work is done.

"A health rating more than 30 per cent higher than that of the nation's average industrial worker is given Bill by Dr. John J. Wittmer, Consolidated Edison's medical director.

"Bill Jones is served by one of the most comprehensive commercial and technical training programs in the country, one which has benefited more than 20,000 employees since its inception. A feature of the program is its use of a 'living text,' which is to say the mechanism of the system itself, with textbooks relegated to the background for reference use. Frequently this 'living text' includes material so up-to-the-minute that it is not yet available to technical school students in textbook form. Ranging from an elementary course in cable splicing to system operation, equivalent to post-graduate work at such a school as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the courses illuminate the whole field of electric, gas and steam utility operation."

To complete The City of Light exhibit is a huge water-color mural map, said to be the world's largest water color painting, being nearly 1,000 square feet in area, showing an airplane view of the New York metropolitan area. Painted by Jacque H. Bustanoby, known for his striking water-color impressions of city scenes, this map is dramatized by washes of brilliant color emphasized by electric lighting.

The outside of the building will be completely curtained by a water colonnade, screened in glass, serving as a background for fountains which throw their waters upward, whirling and dipping, in spectacular effects which have been called a "water ballet." At night these effects will be enhanced by the use of colored lights from submerged aluminum projectors whose action is synchronized with the water jets.

Water from a reflecting pool is pumped by a 150 horsepower centrifugal pump capable of discharging 6,500 gallons a minute against a head of 78 feet, through a series of 42 cluster jets, or water columns on five-foot centers, to make up the building's water wall. A 12-inch header, on which are mounted nozzle clusters, runs the 225-foot length of the facade, submerged in the reflecting pool. A background for the water is provided by a wall of steel columns, covered with wallboard and a specially treated canvas, dyed an ultramarine blue. For a third of its length the wall is shielded by a glass screen, 45 feet high, made up of eight sections of clear glass, supported by vertical tee irons. Through the screen visitors pass on a bridge roofed and walled

with glass, going directly through the water wall into the exposition building.

A rectangular area in the reflecting pool provides the "stage" for the water ballet. Mechanically, the display is produced by a series of 16 stationary and moving nozzles, controlled by a motor-driven timing device in the building's machine room. Actuated by the timer a battery of solenoid switches control a pair of machine room pumps which draw 1,300 gallons of water a minute from the reflecting pool, discharging through the water ballet nozzles. About 4,000 gallons of water are used in each five-minute ballet cycle. Nozzles used in the plume, cone and peacock tail formations are actuated by geared water motors, submerged in the pool. The jets and sprays of water are thrown 40 feet into the air.

"SLIM" TAYLOR EMBROIDERS

(Continued from page 182)

tion kept him confined to his home most of the time, but occasionally he was strong enough to take short walks in the neighborhood. One day about three years ago while on such a walk he spied some



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Local Union _____

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Old Address _____

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We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

embroidery work in a neighborhood store window and admired it greatly. Suddenly, the thought struck him that perhaps he could learn to do such work. He went inside the store and made inquiry, and when he left he carried with him a few patterns, some cloth, a pair of hoops, needles, and an assortment of thread. When he reached home he began the tedious process of teaching himself the art of needlework. The fine work he turns out today testifies amply to the progress he has made. After mastering embroidery work he then learned how to crochet edgings in order to complete the embellishment of the pieces and he is fully as proficient in this class of needle work as he is in embroidering. Time no longer hangs heavy on his hands.

He is very fond of baseball and listens to every broadcast of all the games. He has many other favorite radio programs and does most of his needlework while listening to the radio. He has devised an arrangement of cushions to rest his arms upon so that he does not tire easily, and although it is impossible for him to bend his head in any direction without moving his whole body he averages from six to eight hours every day at his new vocation. Strange to say, although reading tires his eye quickly, needlework does not affect it.

He seldom gets downtown anymore to visit his old labor headquarters where he used to love to debate the economic ills of the world and their remedies, but he is still a jovial, contented and useful member of society and as ready to espouse the cause of labor as in his most strenuous days.

Slim Taylor's advice and counsel may no longer be sought by the younger element now in control of the labor movement in this community, but, to the old timers his presence is sadly missed.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 189)

wages and working conditions, whereby they will make our homes a better place in which to live.

Our meetings are held the third Thursday of the month. After our business meeting we have a social hour and refreshments are served by a committee.

Our Christmas party for the auxiliary members and families was enjoyed by all. On March 4 we sponsored a card party and our committee is due many thanks for making this party both a social and financial success.

At present we are all busy selling dance tickets for the Local Union No. B-160 dance to be held April 22 at the Eagles Hall. We are looking forward to an eventful evening.

MRS. EUGENE BURKHARDT.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

We started off the New Year by election and installation of the following officers: President, Mrs. Marie Kessler; vice president, Mrs. Nellie High; secretary, Mrs. Mary McDonald; and treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy Vatnsdall. So far it looks like these officers are going to keep all the members busy at something, either socially or for the good of organized labor. The next few months

will be a drive for new members and reinstating a few former members.

We had a very enjoyable evening on February 18 at the home of Mrs. Kessler, when all the members and their husbands gathered there for a potluck dinner and cards.

We also attended a combined meeting of all auxiliaries of A. F. of L. unions on February 24. These meetings help everyone to acquire a better understanding of organized labor, besides the social contact which draws us closer together in working for a common cause. Our next big "bust" will be on March 4, when we are holding a "hilarious heelscrape" at Germania Hall. These dances are becoming famous for providing a large evening of fun at small cost, and we hope to have them more often in the future.

In about a month we will resume our meetings at Oceanside. The Oceanside crowd turns out exceptionally well; in fact, we have a good 80 per cent of all eligible members. It is more difficult to get the same percentage in San Diego, as the union includes the street railway workers as well as the gas department of the utility company. The latter were just taken into the union two years ago and it takes more effort and time for all members to become acquainted with all the wives. However, we expect in time to accomplish that feat, and when we do we will have a very large auxiliary. So if any of you happen to read this, just consider it a very special invitation to come up and join us on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at the Utilities Workers' Hall. Your husband joins a union for better working conditions and wages and you can join the auxiliary and help the cause along. It might be your children that will profit by, or reap, the seeds you sow today.

MRS. MARY McDONALD,
127 W. Second Ave., Escondido, Calif.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 765 AND 558, SHEFFIELD AND FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

We are still going strong down here in Alabama. We have taken in several new members in recent months, and I believe we are slowly but surely interesting the ladies of the electrical workers in our work. We've also been busy socially. Besides benefit bridge parties and social gatherings to which our husbands are invited, our auxiliary entertained with their annual dance on March 24. Everyone had a nice time dancing to the music of a local orchestra. The Wilson Dam Club rooms in which the dance was held were beautifully decorated for the occasion. Sandwiches and cold drinks were served during intermission.

April will be a busy month for our auxiliary, due to the election of new officers. At our first meeting of the month the officers will be elected for the ensuing year and at our last meeting in April they will be installed, at which time it is our custom to invite the members of L. U. Nos. 765 and 558 and to entertain with a social hour following the installation ceremonies.

We are very proud to see letters from so many new auxiliaries. The wives of the electrical workers are waking up and becoming more union conscious every day. We can do a great work through our auxiliaries and we are growing stronger every day all over the nation. All we need now to realize our full strength is an international organization of auxiliaries to the I. B. E. W. At present we have no accurate knowledge of how many auxiliaries and members there are. Each auxiliary is working individually, but if we had an international auxiliary we could realize more good from our efforts. Working in

unison for one common cause, would be the means of accomplishing our objectives more fully in a much shorter time. I believe that old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall," may well apply to us. We may not fall now, but we may fail to accomplish the things needed to be done, unless we do stand united. I trust that the day is not far distant when we will see all the I. B. E. W. auxiliaries members of an international body of their own.

MATTIE SUE GIBSON.
Box 326, Town Creek, Ala.

PROPERTY-LIFE INSURANCE

(Continued from page 179)

utilize quality workmanship and material in the construction. An owner or prospective purchaser will have reason to rely on the conclusions of the property-life insurance inspectors since, in effect, the insurance policy guarantees their conclusions.

TENDENCY TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

Credit, i.e., faith, is an essential element to the smooth performance of our economy. Dr. Heymann emphasizes the value of property-life insurance as a means of expanding sound credit, of encouraging the sought-after reinvestment of capital funds. Property-life insurance appraisals will separate the spurious values, such as taxes and interest charges too frequently included in the owner's computation of value, from the true values. Property covered by property-life insurance should then be a sound security for a loan for the reason that the policy furnishes the means for the preservation of the security, and the policy itself could be assigned to the creditor. As security for a loan on income-producing property, the property-life insurance policy would offer a higher order of protection than is afforded by a policy on the owner's life, for the value of such property depends upon its earning power as distinguished from the earning power of its owner, and the life expectancy of the property might exceed that of the owner by generations.

Incident to his discussion of the relationship of property-life insurance to the government's efforts to stimulate the building industry, to provide adequate housing and to aid in slum clearance—a program which potentially involves expenditures of from 12 to 16 billion dollars—Dr. Heymann makes the following observations. "Only on the basis of the securities which this insurance system provides, the federal authorities will be justified in taking over vast amounts of guarantees for productive public purposes, without running the risk of having to take over eventually millions of exhausted, obsolete or dilapidated properties. Slums and blighted areas will disappear from our cities once this rational system is generally introduced into our national economy."

"One illustration will serve to clarify this social implication: Our cities today contain slums which consist largely of dwellings which in the true sense of the word experienced complete depreciation many years ago. Had property-life insurance been available and commonly utilized when these structures were built, sums would have been available to replace them with up-to-date structures at the end of 30, 40 or 50 years, so that the areas so filled today would, instead of degrading into slums and blighted areas, have been able to keep pace with the times."

The states of New York and Illinois have already provided legislation enabling the incorporation of property-life insurance companies. The benefits promised by the introduction of this mechanism well justify its trial.

ELECTRICAL HAND LIFTS CAR

(Continued from page 183)

ture voltage, without disturbing the motor's fields. Immediately on stopping or shutting down the controller in this control circuit a pair of contactors, often referred to as the "suiciding" contactors, close their tips and throw the shunted generator's fields differently across the generator's armature circuit, connected in this manner that the voltage in the armature's circuit generated by the residual magnetism of the generator's fields causes a small current through the generator's fields which sets up a magnetic flux in opposition to the residual magnetism.

This tends to reduce the generated voltage in the armature's circuit to zero and completely stop the circulating current flowing through the motor's and generator's armatures. In other words, generator's fields so differentially connected across generator's armatures neutralize any residual flux in the generator's fields. For the information above and diagram we are indebted to one of our members who wishes to remain anonymous.

FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from page 177)

Conference set up under the Versailles Treaty. But in 1935 the American government decided to cooperate with the International Labor Conference and the first American delegation, headed by Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, went to Geneva, Switzerland. An American, John G. Winant, is now director of the International Labour Office.

When the American delegation arrived in Geneva in 1935, they found the International Federation of Trade Unions played and had played a prominent part in the deliberations of the International Labor Conference. It was the organizing and controlling agency of policies of the workers and had a distinguished record there. In actual practical policies the International Federation of Trade Unions appears not to have wandered far from the philosophy of Mr. Samuel Gompers. It is practical and conservative and radical at the same time. Though there has been a destruction of the trade union movement in Italy and Germany, the I. F. T. U. has grown steadily and is said now to number 20,000,000 organized workers.

PRIVATE CAPITAL BUILDS HOUSES

(Continued from page 175)

It will be noted that the premises of this unit are nicely landscaped and that the houses in themselves are architecturally attractive.

A TRIBUTE TO MY UNION

By CHARLES D. MASON

L. U. No. 134

Like lofty pillars of stone
That reach into the sky,
Like mighty ships of steel
That across the oceans ply,
Like broad wings of silver
That soar into the sun,
So the mighty hand of labor
Has stood since time begun.

All have been created by
The hand of human skill;
These hopes and dreams come true
By man's indomitable will.
The mighty hand of union craft,
Reaching from shore to shore,
Uniting Brothers of the trade,
As in the days of yore.

How proud am I that I should be
A part of this great hand,
Like a vast and stately desert
And I a grain of sand.
Only a tiny grain of seed
In a mighty field to sow.
Yet how proud to be a part
No one can ever know.

And when I hear the elders tell
Of bitter wars gone by,
But I am still a young man,
So I can only sigh.
United in a mighty hand
Urging greater deeds,
And I shall always play my part,
Regardless of the needs.

I hear of "reds" and "traitors,"
And those who'd tear apart
The mighty hand that made them
And led them from the start.
The greatest of the great have tried,
But all were doomed to fail;
Most were left adrift in life,
Like a ship without a sail.

And I shall play my little part,
And play it to the end.
Hearing of other noble deeds will help
Along life's journeys trend.
And as I tread by daily path,
If this mighty hand should call,
May God help me to do my part
And always give my all!

CONVENTION BEFORE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from page 185)

and discussed. This case having been acted upon at several meetings of the council, the records having disclosed that the member did not have sufficient standing under the provisions of the constitution, and no further facts being presented, it was moved and seconded that we reaffirm our action of the September, 1938, meeting, and instruct the I. S. to so notify Brother Mohan and Local Union No. 394. Motion carried.

The following communication from Local Union No. 3 was received and read:

March 6, 1939.

International Executive Council
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

At a specially notified regular meeting of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

hood of Electrical Workers, held at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City, on Thursday, February 9, 1939, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"Moved and seconded that Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, petition the International Executive Council to hold a referendum vote to change Article 2, Section 1, of the International Constitution; where it reads four years, to change to read 'two years.' Carried unanimously."

Therefore in compliance with the instructions of the above resolution on behalf of Local Union No. 3, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I hereby petition the International Executive Council to hold a referendum vote to change Article 2, Section 1, of the International Constitution, to read as follows:

"Article 2, Section 1. The I. B. E. W. shall meet in regular convention on the third Monday in September, every two years, at such place as shall be decided upon by convention action."

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JERE P. SULLIVAN,

JPS/m Acting Recording Secretary.

It is the opinion of the International Executive Council, after careful consideration of the proposal, and in view of the fact that the regular convention will take place in two years, that it would be an unwarranted expense at this time to submit such a referendum; therefore it was moved and seconded that the request be denied and that the I. S. be instructed to advise Local Union No. 3 of this action. Motion carried.

The following communication from Local Union No. 3 was read:

March 6, 1939.

International Executive Council
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Charles M. Paulsen,
Chairman.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

As per instructions of a motion duly moved and seconded, at a specially notified regular meeting of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held on Thursday, February 9, 1939, I am forwarding herewith the following resolution:

"Moved and seconded that Local Union No. 3 go on record requesting our International Executive Council to call convention, and petition the necessary local unions throughout the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as per the constitution, to hold a convention in the year 1939 in New York City, N. Y. Carried unanimously."

Therefore in compliance with the above resolution, on behalf of Local Union No. 3, I am petitioning the International Executive Council to take such an action.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JERE P. SULLIVAN,

JPS/m Acting Recording Secretary.

The following communication was presented to the council by the I. S., from Local Union No. 3:

March 6, 1939.

Mr. G. M. Bugnizet, Int'l. Sec'y.,
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the executive board meeting held on Monday, February 6, 1939, the following petition was presented, and was signed by 1,267 members in good standing:

"We, the undersigned members of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, all in good standing, do hereby petition the International Executive Council, through our executive board, to hold a convention in New York City in 1939, so that it will be possible to elect Daniel W. Tracy as International President.

"Since 1929 there has not been an international convention. With the World's Fair in New York City in 1939, we believe that many members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada will acquaint themselves with the many activities of the Brotherhood's largest local, comprised of 16,000 members.

"During these trying times in the labor movement, the knowledge and benefits that would be derived from this convention would justify its cost."

It was moved and seconded by the executive board that the executive board recommend that the above petition be placed before the membership at the next regular meeting, to be held on Thursday, February 9, 1939. Carried.

At a specially notified regular meeting of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City, on Thursday, February 9, 1939, the following resolution was presented:

"That we request, by a rising vote, that the next international convention be held during the World's Fair in New York City, in the year of 1939."

Moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted as read. Carried unanimously.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JERE P. SULLIVAN,

JPS/m Acting Recording Secretary.

The above communications from Local Union No. 3 were discussed and given careful consideration, and it was moved and seconded that Local Union No. 3 be advised that the International Executive Council has no power to petition for such a request, and that the I. S. be instructed to so advise Local Union No. 3. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported having examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock on the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and having found the report correct. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock on the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association and found the report correct. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received and that the council attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association and make its report to the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the association. Motion carried.

The I. P. advised the council that on the jurisdictional controversy between the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, over the bending of neon tubes, the question had been heard at the recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, held in Miami, Fla., and that the decision of the council was that the bending of neon tubes came under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The I. P. and the I. S. then discussed with the executive council their various activities and the many questions confronting the Brotherhood. A general discussion ensued as to future policies on the problems facing the organization, and on several of the questions general methods of meeting the situations were agreed upon. It was agreed that progress was being made, and that many difficult conditions were being overcome, and their actions were approved and they were instructed by the council to continue their activities.

There being no further business the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

DANGEROUS WEB FOR STATES

(Continued from page 178)

seizure of property, calling a strike without approval of majority by a secret ballot conducted by commission, engaging in strikes for purposes other than modifying wages and conditions of employment where the strike is to take place, picketing plants not on strike or plants where a labor organization has not been certified, and interference with movement of commerce within the state. Declares it an unfair labor practice for either party to any existing lawful collective bargaining agreement to initiate strike or lockout in violation of such agreement so long as the other party is complying in good faith. Provides that commission of unfair labor practice by employee shall be cause for dismissal and commission by labor organization shall be cause for suspension. Gives board power to prevent unfair labor practices. Board is directed to investigate and certify representatives upon request of employees or employers.

NEW JERSEY

S. 3. Foran—Labor, Industries and Social Welfare.

Creates labor relations commission to certify representatives and prevent unfair labor practices of employers and employees. Among other things it provides that labor organizations in order to be recognized by state as legal agency for collective bargaining under Act must register names and addresses of state or regional officers, and must appoint resident agent.

Declares the following are misdemeanors: Use of fraud, violence, or threats of violence to force membership in any labor organization; sit-down strikes and unauthorized strikes (as defined); aliens being officers of a union unless formal declaration of intent to become a citizen has been filed.

Commission may hold election if requested by employer within 10 days after commencement of a strike arising out of a question of representation.

S. 183. Foran—To Judiciary.

Prohibits employment of aliens unlawfully in country or their membership in a labor organization and provides penalty of fine or imprisonment for violation.

NEW MEXICO

S. 124. Mullis—To State Affairs.

Defines labor dispute to include only actual controversy between employer and majority of his employees, which directly concerns wages, hours, working conditions of these particular employees. Jurisdictional disputes are not "labor disputes" as defined. Prohibits picketing in absence of labor dispute as defined.

Declares unlawful the obstruction or attempt to obstruct buying, selling, transporting, receiving, manufacturing, harvesting, processing, etc., of agricultural or other products. Prohibits secondary boycott. Prohibits any person or association hindering or molesting any person from working for an employer.

Prohibits unions collecting funds in excess of legitimate requirements and requires them to keep accurate books open to inspection of members.

Violation of Act shall constitute misdemeanor and district courts shall have power to enforce by injunction. (Substantially like Oregon Initiative Measure.)

NEW YORK

S. 1260. Bewley—To Labor.

Amends labor laws by adding a new Sec. 20A to Ch. 31 of consolidated laws, defining illegal strikes and prohibits certain acts in furtherance of illegal strikes. A strike is declared illegal if its objectives extend beyond a trade or industry, or if it is calculated to coerce the government, directly, or indirectly by inflicting hardship upon the community. Provides penalties. Requires unions to keep accounts of political or strike funds and requires that itemized accounts of same be furnished to industrial commissioner, showing contributors and disbursements. Limits union dues and assessments to 2 per cent of annual earnings of member or applicant, unless increases permitted by State Labor Relations Board.

Amends Sec. 21, subdivision 5, relating to powers and duties of industrial commissioner in labor disputes to require him to report violations of the new article to the attorney general.

OHIO

H. 457. Culp.

Prohibits persons convicted of a felony anywhere from holding office in a labor union. (Text of bill not yet received.)

H. 458. Culp.

Provides qualifications for officials of labor unions. (Text of bill not yet received.)

H. 461. Farnsworth—To Labor.

No labor organization shall be recognized as the unit for collective bargaining as representative of employees in a labor dispute unless such labor organization is incorporated as a non-profit organization under laws of Ohio, provided that employees individually or as an unorganized group shall have right at any time to present grievances to employer.

OKLAHOMA

H. 219. Speakman et al.—Passed both houses.

Amends Sec. 2572, 1931 Statutes defining sabotage to include the taking and holding by force or violence of personal property of employer by employees.

OREGON

H. 2. Chapman—To Labor and Industry.

Killed in House February 10, 1939. Required labor commissioner to approve or disapprove closed shop contracts after hearing.

SOUTH CAROLINA

H. 78. Culler—To Labor, Commerce and Manufacturing.

Requires all foreign labor organizations and their officers and agents before engaging in organizing labor unions or collecting fees from local labor organizations or laborers in state to register with the secretary of state and make return of all moneys thereafter collected to the South Carolina Tax Commission. Imposes tax of 50 per cent on all collections.

SOUTH DAKOTA

H. 206. Mills—Judiciary.

S. 183. Morford. Passed February 21, 1939. Killed in House March 1, 1939.

Prohibits picketing and provides penalties.

UTAH

H. 267. Hunter—To Labor. Reported unfavorably February 23, 1939.

Forbids picketing except in bona fide labor disputes between employer and his own employees concerning wages, hours and physical conditions of work, and regulates the selection, number, disposition and conduct of pickets in such permissible primary strikes. Declares unlawful the attempt to coerce or influence any person to refrain from purchasing, receiving, transporting, producing, manufacturing, harvesting, processing, etc., any merchandise, crops, materials, etc., because an industrial controversy exists. (Resembles California Initiative Petition defeated November, 1938.)

WASHINGTON

S. 21. Reardon—To Labor and Labor Statistics.

Declares it unlawful for any person who is not a citizen of the United States to join any labor union or similar organization or to take an active part therein.

WEST VIRGINIA

H. 427.

Provides every labor organization shall register with secretary of state, giving principal office and responsible officials. Sets up mediation board of five; four appointed by governor, other one to be labor commissioner.

Order to strike must be given by a responsible official of the union, 15 days before it is to be effective, to labor commissioner who, in the 15 days, calls meeting of mediation board, and every attempt shall be made to settle dispute before strike order is effective. If mediation fails, board reports merits of each side to governor.

Fines up to \$1,000 or one year imprisonment provided for picketing when order to strike has not become effective, or picketing with any violence, or picketing of any plant by persons other than employees or former employees, or picketing which obstructs entrance to any building.

WISCONSIN

A. 75. McIntyre—To Labor.

Requires labor organizers and business agents to procure licenses by filing application with secretary of state and paying annual fee of \$125 for organizer and \$25 for business agent. Provides for revocation of licenses upon petition of six residents, and after public hearing.

Amended in House February 28. To exempt those under jurisdiction of Federal Railway Labor Act.

A. 155. Catlin—To Labor. Passed House March 7, 1939.

Amends Sec. 103.62 of the state anti-injunction law defining labor disputes, to limit disputes to those between an employer or employers' association and two or more of their own employees or their representatives, which have resulted in strike or lockout.

Adds a new section prohibiting picketing or inducing others to picket in absence of a labor dispute as defined above.

Amendment to A. 155 proposed by Ludvigsen, adopted February 22, 1939, makes term "labor dispute" mean a controversy between an employer and the majority of his employees in a collective bargaining unit concerning the right or process of details of collective bargaining or designation of representatives. Any organization with which employer or majority of employees is affiliated may be considered a party to a labor dispute. Declares it unlawful to picket or induce others to picket in absence of a labor dispute as defined, or to interfere with business or with customers.

A. 154. Peterson—Labor (At request of Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.)

Repeals 1937 State Labor Relations Act and sets up a new employment relations board. At request of either employer or employee, board shall certify representatives after taking secret ballot. A group found to have engaged in an unfair labor practice may be excluded from ballot.

Unfair labor practices of employees include the following: Violating terms of an agreement; coercing or intimidating an employee in the enjoyment of legal rights; refusing to accept as conclusive the final award of any competent tribunal or of one whose jurisdiction the employees have agreed to accept; inducing an employer to engage in an unfair labor practice; en-

gaging in picketing, boycotting or any other overt strike action unless a majority of the employees in a collective bargaining unit have voted by secret ballot for such strike; engaging in mass picketing or a secondary boycott; taking unauthorized possession of employer's property; committing any crime or misdemeanor in connection with a labor dispute; and failure to give 10 days' notice of intention to strike by employees engaged in production or processing of farm or dairy products.

Among the unfair labor practices forbidden to employers are check-off of union dues, unless individually authorized in writing.

Board is empowered to prevent unfair labor practices by either employers or employees.

Union representatives are required to keep and render financial accounts to each member, and any member may petition board for order compelling compliance.

A. 154. Peterson. (At request of Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.)

Repeals 1937 State Labor Relations Act and sets up a new employment relations board. The following amendments have been adopted:

No. 1A offered by the Committee on Labor (editorial changes).

No. 2A. Peterson, amends Sec. 111.15 which safeguards the right of individuals either to strike or to work by adding: "nor shall Act be construed to invade the right to freedom of speech, nor to deprive any

employee of unemployment benefits he might otherwise receive."

No. 3A. Fitzsimons. Exempts from employees covered by Act those subject to Federal Railway Labor Act.

No. 4A. Ludvigsen. Grants board power to terminate an all-union agreement when it finds that any union has unreasonably refused to receive members.

No. 6A. Fitzsimons. Amends declaration of policy which declares right of employees to organize and bargain collectively without "interference, intimidation or coercion from any source" to delete "interference."

The following proposed amendments were rejected:

Amendment No. 5A. Harvey and Rubin, proposing to except employees subject to National Labor Relations Act.

Substitute Amendment No. 1A by Daugs, repealing the old law and substituting therefor a provision enlarging the powers of the industrial commission in mediating and arbitrating industrial disputes, to provide for appointment of any competent and disinterested person to act as mediator and for appointment of temporary boards of arbitration when requested.

Substitute Amendment No. 2A. Westfahl, to repeal the old law, was held out of order.

A. 154. Passed House March 9, 1939.

Repeals State Labor Relations Act and sets up a new employment relations board. (Bill proposed by Wisconsin Council of Agriculture).

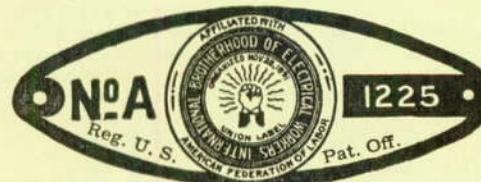
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90
Buttons, small rolled gold	.60
Buttons, small 10k gold	.85
Buttons, medium, 10k gold	1.00
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00
Book, Day	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50
Carbon for Receipt books	.05
Charm, 10k gold	4.00
Charters, Duplicate	1.00
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00
Constitution, per 100	7.50
Single copies	.10
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00
Emblem, Automobile	1.25
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100	.20
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50
Labels, Neon, per 100	.20
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00
(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25
Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50
Pins, rolled gold	.60
Rituals, extra, each	.25
Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Receipt Holders, each	.20
Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Rings, 10k gold	9.00
Seal, cut of	1.00
Seal	4.00
Seal (pocket)	7.50
Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL

N.O.A.
Reg. U. S.

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11
TO MARCH 10, 1939**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O--	151229 152269	21--	101629 101642	B-66--	694544 695090	B-124--	B 331071 331105	B-202--	B 590344 590511	B-202--	B 590344 590511
B-1--	82736 82772	22--	636772 636923	B-66--	871884 871903	B-124--	581251 581267	B-202--	699862 700072	B-202--	699862 700072
B-1--	B 251661 251671	22--	894715 894894	67--	368345 368375	B-124--	805501 805825	B-202--	933786 933806	B-202--	933786 933806
B-1--	388334 388348	26--	75822 75827	68--	254221 254250	125--	192056 192073	205--	246258	205--	246258
B-1--	B 488501 488595	26--	579085 579171	68--	437362 437369	125--	557683 558492	207--	991905 991934	207--	991905 991934
B-1--	814561 814872	26--	343371 343500	68--	848680 848690	125--	688241 688243	208--	47464 47479	208--	47464 47479
B-1--	946830 946850	26--	723001 723196	68--	821251 821290	125--	672071 672121	208--	452972 452975	208--	452972 452975
2--	546541 546750	26--	956609 956634	72--	202703	127--	823149 823163	209--	191413 191427	209--	191413 191427
2--	824251 824260	27--	185862 185867	72--	627020 627037	129--	902841 902855	211--	12428 12429	211--	12428 12429
B-3--	AJ 5378 5400	B-28--	129540 129563	B-73--	116269 116405	B-130--	114637 114908	B-212--	135381 135400	B-212--	135381 135400
B-3--	AJ 5468 5516	B-28--	728788 728823	B-73--	418229 418238	B-130--	399853 399880	B-212--	659001 659020	B-212--	659001 659020
B-3--	AJ 5655 5680	B-28--	923942 924010	B-73--	625589 625935	B-130--	689724 690000	B-212--	51302 51303	B-212--	51302 51303
B-3--	AJ 5801 5812	30--	235480 235491	76--	484961 485082	131--	817501 817543	B-212--	106215	B-212--	106215
B-3--	AJ 10761 10800	B-31--	B 273461 273462	B-77--	B 127055 127076	133--	88828	B-237158 237163	B-237158 237163	B-237158 237163	B-237158 237163
B-3--	AJ 10820 10860	B-31--	399019 399023	B-77--	383459 383478	133--	401712 401733	B-238232 238232	238232 238232	B-238232 238232	B-238232 238232
B-3--	AJ 11004 11042	B-31--	717244 717610	B-77--	B 478616 479056	B-134--	315436 315750	B-302354 302355	B-302354 302355	B-302354 302355	B-302354 302355
B-3--	AJ 11206 11219	B-31--	785961 785967	B-77--	B 479486 479662	B-134--	637878 638250	B-640458 640500	B-640458 640500	B-640458 640500	B-640458 640500
B-3--	4AP 392 395	32--	244497 244504	B-77--	507617 509435	B-134--	639003 639750	B-802501 802621	B-802501 802621	B-802501 802621	B-802501 802621
B-3--	4AP 528	32--	402434 402526	B-78--	419125 419190	B-134--	639751 640500	214--	309210	214--	309210
B-3--	D 527 544	33--	247418 247422	B-79--	205464	B-134--	641251 642000	214--	420821 420900	214--	420821 420900
B-3--	D 647 651	34--	40097 40100	B-79--	B 220614 220828	135--	216236 216253	214--	736801 736875	214--	736801 736875
B-3--	EJ 594 595	34--	528124 528232	B-79--	B 259613 259645	136--	24001 24120	214--	782906 782915	214--	782906 782915
B-3--	EJ 787 790	34--	874251 874605	B-79--	277202 277321	136--	212765 212769	214--	388857 388885	214--	388857 388885
R-3--	EA 976 977	35--	7640 7641	80--	128981 129000	136--	603766 603910	215--	549795 549810	215--	549795 549810
B-3--	EH 1073 1080	35--	15098 15112	80--	786001 786030	136--	838625 838650	217--	109404 109406	217--	109404 109406
B-3--	EH 1316 1317	35--	287780 287984	81--	390093 390202	137--	244787 244791	222--	99010	222--	99010
B-3--	F 143 144	B-36--	44274 44276	82--	181334 181442	B-138--	B 265817	223--	662264 662326	223--	662264 662326
B-3--	H 1781 1795	B-36--	84371 84409	B-83--	100578 100596	B-138--	279252 279284	223--	78950 78950	223--	78950 78950
B-3--	H 1885 1887	B-36--	B 274140 274153	B-83--	B 272544 272551	B-138--	B 286258	224--	826469 826500	224--	826469 826500
B-3--	I 2198 2200	37--	64676 64691	B-83--	332902 332962	139--	568573 568594	224--	615001 615017	224--	615001 615017
B-3--	I 2272 2283	B-38--	75966 76175	B-83--	385893 385906	141--	137578 137637	224--	291230 291238	224--	291230 291238
B-3--	I 2460 2461	B-38--	137893 137901	B-83--	688296 688475	141--	306311	225--	92533 92550	225--	92533 92550
B-3--	I 2637	B-38--	535094 535243	B-83--	688696 689085	143--	8871	226--	807001 807082	226--	807001 807082
B-3--	IAp 66 71	B-38--	809391 809415	B-83--	795001 795350	143--	619547 619557	226--	445975 446173	226--	445975 446173
B-3--	J 562	B-38--	926014 926152	B-86--	98057 98250	146--	90904 90936	226--	438221 438252	226--	438221 438252
B-3--	OA 19252 19321	B-39--	251802 251804	B-86--	102751 102840	152--	871159 871180	230--	36086 36086	230--	36086 36086
B-3--	OA 19461 19482	B-39--	428501 428505	B-86--	594396 594750	153--	292716 292761	230--	285271	230--	285271
B-3--	OA 19689 19721	B-39--	565357 565500	B-86--	793501 793591	156--	22553	230--	445975 446173	230--	445975 446173
B-3--	OA 19866 19913	B-39--	599251 599365	B-86--	B 6883 6899	156--	411004 411064	231--	438221 438252	231--	438221 438252
B-3--	OA 20022 20028	40--	91341 91500	B-86--	101571 101575	157--	568145	231--	94899 94921	231--	94899 94921
B-3--	OA 20855	40--	103501 103788	B-86--	B 115131 115148	157--	797375 797391	231--	227575	231--	227575
B-3--	XG 78453 78497	40--	564244 564750	B-86--	180609 180750	158--	234203 234250	231--	B 302473 302478	231--	B 302473 302478
B-3--	XG 78674 78897	40--	825001 825033	B-86--	B 227510 227526	159--	316279 316329	231--	227628 227636	231--	227628 227636
B-3--	XG 78841 78897	41--	97149 97151	B-86--	578251 578554	B-160--	B 204588 204640	236--	488005 488013	236--	488005 488013
B-3--	Bfq 11912 11942	41--	151425 151500	B-86--	638049 638152	B-160--	571919 572260	237--	165192 165217	237--	165192 165217
B-3--	Bfq 12095 12116	41--	570001 570093	B-87--	231159 231164	B-160--	574701 574705	238--	388283 388305	238--	388283 388305
B-3--	Bfq 12483 12484	41--	827297 827301	88--	60269 60296	B-160--	709569 709905	240--	519976 520200	240--	519976 520200
B-3--	Bfm 2226 2238	41--	834266 834274	90--	7143 7144	B-160--	710251 710467	241--	304555 304565	241--	304555 304565
B-3--	BL 34644 34800	B-43--	281506 281586	90--	594840 594912	161--	105162 105176	243--	51973 51973	243--	51973 51973
B-3--	BL 34943 35200	44--	104583 104600	B-91--	574716 574749	163--	271968 272044	243--	119369 119385	243--	119369 119385
B-3--	BL 35236 35453	45--	249819 249828	93--	935516 935523	164--	488001 50770	245--	178366 178760	245--	178366 178760
B-3--	BL 35601 35800	46--	384531 384545	B-95--	220194 220218	164--	158213 158250	245--	421103 421105	245--	421103 421105
B-3--	BLQ 1 219	46--	581873 581875	B-95--	B 267979 276980	164--	156131 156471	246--	612488 612507	246--	612488 612507
B-3--	BLQ 401 617	46--	656601 657000	B-95--	310720 310723	166--	98173 98250	251--	389428 389437	251--	389428 389437
B-3--	BLQ 801 850	B-48--	191841 191850	96--	18783 18789	166--	239642 239646	251--	557554 557554	251--	557554 557554
B-3--	BLQ 1601	B-48--	B 286259 286270	96--	213692 213744	166--	395101 395141	252--	272298 272299	252--	272298 272299
B-3--	BMQ 5041 5200	B-48--	362828 363000	96--	330500 330640	166--	914103 914132	252--	520628 520660	252--	520628 520660
B-3--	BMQ 5329 5404	B-48--	B 449771 449887	99--	46996 47009	169--	786277 786287	253--	213493 213493	253--	213493 213493
B-3--	BMQ 56911 5710	B-48--	674033 674126	99--	126935 126942	173--	800493 800500	253--	374780 374830	253--	374780 374830
B-3--	BM 31946 32000	B-48--	822001 822098	99--	598707 598829	174--	2315 2322	253--	756635 756653	253--	756635 756653
B-3--	BM 32306 32400	B-50--	B 166749 166761	100--	19364 19411	175--	245884 245930	254--	381920 381923	254--	381920 381923
B-3--	BM 33200 33200	B-50--	222367 222369	100--	26949 26951	176--	122251 122300	255--	79399 79403	255--	79399 79403
B-3--	BM 33200 33200	B-50--	353991 354000	100--	37189 37192	177--	10727 10776	256--	395708 395719	256--	395708 395719
B-3--	BM 33285 33560	B-50--	691501 691600	101--	284965 284970	177--	28501 28607	259--	465199 465201	259--	465199 465

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS						
B-302--	261570 261615	B-391--	B 288309	B-495--	B 258476 258478	601--	61754 61766	682--	292856 292859	B-682--	501371 501393	415358 415424	
B-302--	B 274300	B-391--	530578 530588	B-495--	397201 397211	601--	412213 412225	682--	415358 415424	B-683--	560857 560866	415358 415424	
B-302--	886889 886922	393--	430593 430616	497--	798731 798737	601--	940534 940540	683--	415358 415424	B-684--	87561 87576	211855 211878	
303--	767146 767148	397--	72077	499--	176980 177000	602--	42433 42436	683--	560857 560866	B-684--	292215 292227	614262 614286	
B-304--	B 484148 484188	797--	381653 381702	499--	331836 331838	602--	406294 406346	684--	411855 211878	B-684--	728101 728119	614262 614286	
B-304--	563109 563145	398--	183359 183411	499--	521707 521803	602--	92631 92634	684--	411855 211878	B-684--	728101 728119	614262 614286	
B-304--	690976 691196	401--	80850	500--	548606 548765	604--	133491 133500	686--	411855 211878	B-684--	728101 728119	614262 614286	
305--	456963 457011	401--	423601 423639	500--	566599 566602	604--	597751 597819	686--	411855 211878	B-684--	728101 728119	614262 614286	
B-306--	B 261026 261031	403--	384932 384940	501--	21290 212481	B-605--	B 301009 301012	687--	292856 292859	B-605--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
B-306--	624054 624119	405--	399275 399300	501--	99881 99926	B-605--	B 338479 338576	689--	501371 501393	B-605--	655621 655661	410541 410586	
307--	101388 101404	405--	739201 739206	501--	298001 298153	B-605--	416445 416498	691--	415358 415424	B-605--	5481 5485	971837 971897	
308--	395466 395499	406--	297004 297023	B-502--	53824 53833	B-605--	578312 578315	691--	895990 896031	B-605--	971837 971897	343560 343576	
308--	803350 803375	408--	173001 173004	B-502--	B 256686	609--	782210 782219	692--	441222 441295	B-502--	417015 417021	108050 108079	
B-309--	41444 41446	408--	455013 455114	504--	63253 63256	609--	917019	693--	410541 410586	B-502--	370047 370081	370047 370081	
B-309--	86108 86118	411--	205706	504--	933460 933482	610--	264667	694--	410541 410586	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
B-309--	109918 110270	411--	410754 410837	505--	6774 6800	610--	443093 443096	695--	410541 410586	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
B-309--	293765 293766	411--	453816 453823	505--	601501 601514	610--	606779 606836	697--	895990 896031	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
B-309--	675539 675364	B-412--	B 199344 199500	508--	436752 436753	611--	195340	697--	895990 896031	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
311--	50192 50193	B-412--	B 231520 231542	508--	569378 569418	611--	523076 523202	698--	245050	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
311--	271320 271401	B-412--	414260 414262	509--	278321 278332	612--	384631 384633	698--	75927 75942	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
312--	62450 62451	B-412--	462290	510--	490920 490933	612--	555198	702--	108050 108079	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
312--	394872 394930	B-412--	B 587251 587280	511--	75553 75645	613--	302964 302965	702--	279063	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
313--	167731 167788	413--	192470 192510	513--	403932 403970	613--	454113	702--	358173 358427	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
318--	364077 364116	413--	890725 890754	517--	524031 524048	613--	603010 603337	702--	358173 358427	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
319--	88086 88091	414--	610526 610565	519--	404132 404142	614--	529369 529373	702--	457785 457905	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
321--	170935 170961	416--	473404 473445	520--	196760 196768	615--	79294 79350	702--	458386 458442	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
321--	415509 415534	418--	242873 242880	520--	406649 406800	615--	269302 269313	702--	486838 486888	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
322--	254631	418--	248372 248377	520--	739501 739535	615--	735301 735309	702--	510176 510233	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
322--	412520 412532	418--	684133 684298	521--	436452 436456	616--	576780	702--	531980 532123	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
323--	137243 137250	418--	776600 776606	521--	726001 726045	616--	403932 403970	702--	532635 532747	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
323--	665251 665368	B-420--	B 274782 274906	521--	931463 931500	617--	50664	702--	532635 532747	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
324--	411461 411509	B-420--	B 283395 283408	522--	394537 394562	617--	706531 706617	702--	567739 567747	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
325--	10024 10026	B-420--	437995 437998	526--	244117 244123	618--	282624	702--	636123 636413	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
325--	154972 155093	421--	326101 326130	527--	966653 966692	618--	442394 442484	702--	697435 697500	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
326--	207980 207981	422--	383431 383446	528--	454141 454225	619--	784679 784687	702--	782933 782944	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
326--	287139 287250	422--	554568 554569	532--	468410 468489	620--	520182 520192	702--	811501 811506	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
326--	303751 303814	424--	767777 767889	536--	259491 259497	621--	420305 420322	702--	841369 841459	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
B-327--	298501 298527	428--	411978 411998	537--	89311 89327	625--	607896 607911	707--	775220 775250	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
328--	134596 134659	B-429--	117751 117980	538--	562078 562083	624--	160791 160868	703--	300340 300343	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
329--	282451 282527	B-429--	152976 153000	539--	652116 652143	624--	319673 319691	703--	411624 411655	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
329--	941851 941912	B-429--	371501 715656	544--	153394 153485	626--	330318 330318	708--	416783 416824	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
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332--	369168 369253	B-429--	715001 715656	544--	791639 791646	628--	242345 242367	710--	15592 15600	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
333--	243856 243857	B-429--	904656 904659	545--	791639 791646	629--	914061 914155	710--	730501 730505	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
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335--	104060 104073	B-431--	333680 333706	549--	16945 16947	633--	517597 517695	712--	299435 299514	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
338--	778694 778706	B-431--	980750 980793	551--	206769 206782	634--	231978 232000	712--	739801 739806	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
340--	200793 200824	434--	240799 240803	549--	385247 385257	636--	42907 429080	714--	784497 784500	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
340--	687072 687241	436--	88446 88460	550--	422701 422707	636--	382672 382728	714--	786646 786647	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
341--	199185 199199	438--	59866 59929	550--	422701 422707	637--	288087 288106	715--	786646 786647	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
342--	224610 224629	438--	239337 239338	551--	16945 16947	638--	326622 326631	716--	513591 513750	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
343--	252959 252983	438--	929173 929181	552--	206769 206782	639--	346841 346896	716--	561751 561850	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
344--	845128 845146	B-439--	592548 592565	553--	385247 385257	636--	422351 422367	717--	299435 299514	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
345--	386112 386143	B-441--	584666 584692	561--	586628 586654	644--	373741 373801	717--	425457 425458	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
345--	609001 609030	B-453--	53873	564--	581251 581554	644--	482425 482429	718--	419701 419718	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
349--	401768 401783	B-453--	B 248443	564--	229637 229654	648--	15140 15140	720--	733219 733219	B-502--	410541 410586	370047 370081	
350--	112907 112921	B-453--	B 250648	565--	2954 2958	648--	326622 326631	716--	513591 513750	B-502--</td			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-763--	408564 408600	845--	90057 90095	B-929--	B 234657 234658	B-1035--	332401 332558	217--	549791-794.		
B-763--	797251 797271	845--	574061 574062	B-929--	250807 250808	1036--	672500 672514	304--	563079-085, 087, 108,		
764--	921174 921210	B-846--	386491 386550	B-929--	304562 304577	B-1041--	635251 636100	110-111, 122, 124.			
765--	299220 299226	B-846--	463365 463500	930--	290125 290128	B-1045--	578039 578054	362-231066-067, 073-074.			
765--	819639 819726	B-846--	444610 444611	930--	389712 389720	1047--	632028 632051	365-438455-457.			
767--	361034 361056	B-846--	828001 828145	931--	379823 379833	B-1048--	90495 90618	370-525163, 569252.			
767--	432217 432220	B-846--	960647 960689	932--	793153 793168	B-1048--	B 140251 140289	388-95046.			
768--	920038 920080	847--	144541 144600	934--	296435 296446	B-1048--	B 297262 297300	411-453817-818.			
770--	64355 64455	847--	299080 299100	934--	793107 793114	B-1049--	B 550856 550948	422-383442-445.			
772--	756483 756485	847--	393001 393010	935--	296623 296637	B-1050--	B 42996 43015	443-96011-96020.			
B-773--	391524 391565	B-849--	393104 393159	B-936--	B 236232 236234	B-1051--	B 173637 173813	451-774356.			
775--	848640 848691	B-849--	437627 437629	B-936--	320788 320789	B-1052--	B 6087 6088	453-53865, 248440.			
776--	289854 289911	850--	89580 89587	B-936--	407149 407157	B-1052--	B 413547 413587	482-400551-555.			
777--	296234 296238	852--	278814 278818	937--	591753 591774	1054--	B 801647 801652	494-432160.			
779--	287051 287069	852--	403189 403200	940--	117713 117750	B-1060--	4328 4460	509-278325-330.			
779--	263666 263672	852--	421201 421259	940--	218011	B-1061--	B 57909 59805	511-75591-594.			
780--	387862 387900	854--	70163 70198	943--	309356 309374	B-1061--	92501 92609	536-246120, 123-125.			
780--	398101 398140	855--	78961 78979	B-945--	303679 303692	B-1063--	B 118105 118106	538-562077.			
780--	431031 431050	855--	153350 153351	947--	B 314104 314108	B-1064--	B 118600 118605	616-576779.			
783--	581680 581728	856--	833028 833038	947--	760508 760516	B-1064--	B 151309 151392	651-318325.			
784--	233635 233672	857--	234879 234891	948--	56294 56296	B-1065--	B 331501 331558	662-318325.			
B-785--	B 299915 299945	858--	693042 693067	948--	672884 672943	B-1067--	B 250307 536666	717-299492-495, 497-513.			
B-785--	794863 794899	859--	295455 295456	948--	922549 922553	B-1068--	B 254717 536749	764-921171-173.			
786--	103937 103950	859--	391145 391200	B-949--	520628 520797	B-1068--	B 222513 222567	770-64357.			
786--	426037 426095	859--	397801 397858	B-949--	634998 635250	B-1074--	B 306687 306692	777-287064-065.			
786--	720751 720844	860--	84591 84612	B-949--	813001 813973	B-1075--	B 236812 236813	803-243034-036.			
787--	101971 101985	861--	170799	B-951--	B 270663 270666	B-1076--	B 239026 239028	818-484611-614.			
789--	566883 566883	861--	846316 846339	B-951--	311823 311871	B-1076--	B 233217 233217	828-233217.			
789--	793911 793916	861--	859772 859796	B-951--	391835 391849	B-1079--	B 127841 127851	832-52380-52390.			
790--	364324 364335	862--	336212 336254	B-952--	B 293112 293134	B-1080--	B 558893 558963	844-329500.			
791--	297844 297854	863--	421852 421863	953--	328719 328721	B-1082--	B 252577 252578	876-281401-426.			
791--	573952 574020	864--	15389	953--	661190 661417	B-1083--	B 539430 539527	900-87265.			
792--	795806 795817	864--	301830 301922	956--	14601 14605	B-1084--	B 612867 613018	930-389713.			
794--	175751 175753	865--	597104 597121	957--	B 72117 72119	B-1085--	B 430039 430052	934-296436-439, 442-445,			
794--	414804 414810	867--	90534 90545	957--	B 399721 399750	B-1086--	B 737791 737815	793102-106.			
794--	683436 683638	868--	233045 233049	957--	B 637501 637507	B-1087--	B 253699 253703	935-296622.			
795--	83699 83712	868--	460519 460616	959--	B 588001 588127	B-1089--	B 549217 549279	951-391825-834, 836.			
795--	571682 571683	869--	64435 64452	959--	B 692251 692254	B-1090--	B 558143 558223	962-424080-081.			
800--	364922 364857	870--	609794 609824	959--	B 402752 402752	B-1091--	B 421501 421536	1007-500543-550.			
801--	99921 99939	873--	164197 164198	960--	420778 420778	B-1092--	B 532497 532500	1099-767523-527.			
B-803--	B 243037 243038	875--	511078 511090	B-961--	B 285027 285029	B-1092--	B 278839 278849	1131-492801-804.			
B-803--	B 338110 338134	875--	B 282266 282300	B-962--	B 262587 262588	B-1094--	B 116831 116850	VOID			
804--	401453 401469	B-876--	B 281368 281461	B-962--	676104 676117	B-1095--	B 207476 207478	1-388346, 488519.			
806--	431572 431572	B-876--	B 282432 282576	B-962--	314125 314134	B-1095--	B 680879 680913	2-546721.			
806--	766394 766409	B-876--	564222 564240	B-962--	696437 696448	B-1096--	B 64931 64933	B-3-AJ 5508, 5512, 5810.			
807--	580331 580360	B-876--	B 282432 282576	B-962--	429304 429308	B-1096--	B 510933 511279	B-3-OA 19710, 19888.			
811--	774230 774234	B-876--	781160 781223	964--	B 269437 269440	B-1097--	B 484618 484624	19882.			
812--	100214 100222	877--	85433 85457	964--	329398 329400	B-1098--	B 69002 69008	B-3-BLQ 119, 133, 489			
813--	240684 240687	878--	488608 488613	B-965--	582451 582480	B-1098--	B 633211 633354	87839720, 923998.			
B-814--	175258 175264	882--	528540 528554	B-965--	429207 429207	B-1099--	B 767528 767536	931-401440, 681682.			
B-814--	B 240634 240637	884--	262053 262057	B-965--	5010793 502049	B-1101--	B 366145 366162	1007-500543-550.			
815--	231012 231012	885--	193212 193298	B-965--	705099 705213	B-1102--	B 279954 279958	109-541636, 668, 74.			
B-816--	B 232392 232392	887--	B 281368 281461	B-962--	676104 676117	B-1102--	B 503440 503455	B-3-BMQ 5079.			
817--	251175 251178	887--	450603 450717	970--	414363 414393	B-1102--	B 68616 68622	B-3-BM 32756, 33653			
817--	612111 612402	888--	509288 509300	972--	607518 607526	B-1103--	B 205679 205726	3812-3814.			
818--	398884 398918	889--	371061 371146	B-973--	B 283893 283896	B-1104--	B 556769 557250	8-823485.			
818--	484615 484637	890--	405381 405403	B-973--	769430 769448	B-1104--	B 638251 638310	18-128720, 170828.			
819--	396605 396620	891--	490425 490455	975--	423901 423908	B-1104--	B 178916 178927	26-579101.			
820--	145035 145038	892--	795386 795396	975--	582451 582480	B-1104--	B 61630 61648	B-28-728820, 923998.			
821--	494907 494914	896--	422314 422314	977--	401126 401129	B-1104--	B 649736 649826	35-7640.			
822--	138630 138739	896--	915670 915743	981--	B 277855 277861	B-1104--	B 300332 300332	35360, 35771.			
823--	399409 399427	897--	417923 417952	981--	531765 531775	B-1104--	B 260299 260299	36-84384.			
824--	76225 76242	898--	420011 420028	981--	301120 301120	B-1104--	B 529085 529175	44-104583-588.			
B-826--	B 35097 35168	900--	87257 87274	B-982--	B 269117 269121	B-1104--	B 718228 71835	46-384251, 258.			
B-826--	B 572477 572804	901--	598553 598559	B-982--	B 308412 308416	B-1104--	B 832223 832260	48-191846, 362842, 859.			
B-828--	B 187469 187478	902--	379588 379606	B-982--	734212 73423	B-1104--	B 716606 716606	66-451636, 668, 725.			
B-828--	B 232308 232328	902--	53664 53676	B-982--	556642 556500	B-1104--	B 288026 288026	694550, 577, 590, 844.			
B-828--	B 573381 573750	902--	736501 736529	B-982--	556658 556671	B-1104--	B 297688 298085	885, 907, 695090.			
B-828--	B 630751 630880	903--	490456 490460	B-982--	339312 339320	B-1104--	B 216700 216705	992, 689013, 016, 255.			
B-829--	B-904--	903--	102385 102385	B-985--	580990 580994	B-1104--	B 605677 605699	107-526065, 257, 345, 447.			
B-829--	B 287108 287110	906--	320821 320835	B-986--	676112 676121	B-1104--	B 529261 529276	105-542616, 674.			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
215—388869.	511—75581-584, 75623.	539—652124.	391—402, 431, 463, 471,	547621, 631, 638, 664,	57—525701-526010.	925—27120.	953—661176-183, 185-188.	1032—252571, 573-575.	BLANK
236—488008-009.	554—307168.	556—402734.	485, 488, 82509, 529,	706, 813, 821, 548865,	60—380290, 297.	16—527066-067.	43—281507-510, 585.	66—695090.	68—688299-300.
245—178516, 525.	558—134329, 340, 356.	610—443094-095.	898, 927, 947, 578238,	894, 927, 947, 578238,	86—180604-607.	131—2386-2889, 2978, 2980.	211—135398-400, 659015-020.	211—135398-400, 659015-020.	567—134214-220.
277—209877, 666016.	569—447719, 724.	631—166107.	424, 445, 449, 450.	833—287781.	201—312613, 618, 209—191397-398, 403.	559—796566-570.	844—409411-420.	865—597104-105.	996—100785.
291—5542, 5556.	643—83199.	643—83199.	876—780899.	887—450690, 707.	252—520621-625.	1094—116837-838, 844-845.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—NOT MISSING	PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID
309—110183.	652—409545.	665—544706, 613422.	900—87237.	901—598556.	291—5542, 556.	967—85721-733.	1088—253668, 486430.	504—63249-250.	52—175719.
318—81960.	677—20201.	689—655613, 629.	925—27120.	943—309369.	422—554565.	474—63241.	558—134318.	683—560854-855.	474—63241.
321—170958.	702—108077, 636158, 190.	702—108077, 636158, 190.	1000—494736, 773, 854.	1030—185564-570.	429—152961-970.	523—387909.	7081—77090, 77106-110.	755—294659-664, 668.	674—145346.
326—303754, 802.	703—411648.	712—171095.	1035—332525, 550.	1065—331509, 537-540.	438—929121-130.	76921-930, 951-960,	7876—281349-350, 780899.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	876—281154.
329—282492.	716—916930.	727—561156.	1076—383973.	1095—680903.	479—443676.	77081—77090, 77106-110.	911—173199.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	558—134318.
340—200805.	738—654086.	770—64435.	1104—556847.	1151—656603-604.	504—63249-250.	76921-930, 951-960,	77081—77090, 77106-110.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	674—145346.
347—322702, 326203, 205, 218, 338701-702.	776—289876.	784—233635.	1151—656603-604.			77081—77090, 77106-110.	876—281349-350, 780899.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	876—281154.
357—388583.	786—720755.	824—76225, 240.				77081—77090, 77106-110.	876—281349-350, 780899.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	558—134318.
384—3054.	828—233217, 227, 630832.	829—76777, 76921, 582631.				876—281349-350, 780899.	876—281349-350, 780899.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	674—145346.
405—399288.	715, 622031, 051, 264, 311.	715, 622031, 051, 264, 311.				876—281349-350, 780899.	876—281349-350, 780899.	829—76771-780, 76881-890,	876—281154.
429—715533.	832—17139, 170, 200, 52307.							829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
441—584653, 671.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
450—435194, 196.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
453—321438.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
465—964122.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
474—632709.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
479—776296.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
480—892015, 021.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
488—125624-625, 573192.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
495—97827.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
501—298026, 055, 072, 105, 119.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	
510—490930.								829—76771-780, 76881-890,	

PORTRAIT OF LAWYER

(Continued from page 174)

lems, and probably solve most if not all of them."

In 1929 the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL reported:

"The most important name on this list is, of course, the League for Industrial Rights. This organization is led by Walter Gordon Merritt, son of the elder Merritt of the same name who won a tarnished niche in the hall of fame by his fight to take away the homes of the Danbury hatters. It is the avowed purpose of the League for Industrial Rights to make the law of the United States do what all the open shop associations have been unable to do on the industrial field, i. e., destroy unionism. The League for Industrial Rights boasts of having put on statute books laws that virtually render unions impotent to function as economic organizations. The Danbury Hatters' Case, the Buck Stove Case, the Bedford Cut Stone Case are traced to this secret group of old-fashioned industrialists.

UNION TREASURIES HIT

"The League for Industrial Rights has been particularly active in the last year, though suffering reverses in the courts. But, as the saying is, the league never loses; when the courts render adverse decisions, the league has the satisfaction of seeing the unions foot heavy bills out of their treasuries."

In 1936 it was necessary to again denote the anti-social activities of this labor-hating lawyer:

"Walter Gordon Merritt, the pooh-bah of union persecutors, head of the notorious Anti-Boycott Association, the name of which was changed under the whip of public aversion to the League for Industrial Rights, who has made hundreds of thousands of dollars in halting labor unions into court on the grounds of illegal combination, while trade associations and monopolies have grown fat by illegal combination, has revived his activities."

In 1938 we again noted Mr. Merritt's self-righteous activities. We said:

"Walter Gordon Merritt, son of a labor-

baiting father, has made his career and fortune by labor-baiting. In the golden open-shop era Mr. Merritt operated the League for Industrial Rights, formerly the Anti-Boycott Association, and collected money from manufacturers to bring cases against labor unions into court. Heavily financed, he has to his credit many victories in courts hamstringing labor unions.

"With the coming of a new era in American life, the enactment of NRA, especially Section 7A, guaranteeing collective bargaining rights, and with the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, Mr. Merritt has his style seriously crimped. At the same time many of his former donors refuse to contribute funds for labor baiting. He must be regarded as an antidiluvian specimen still extant and still at work."

Despite Mr. Merritt's profitable anti-social drive against labor unions, organized labor has today more members, carries more prestige with it and performs a greater service in the nation than ever before.

STUDY OF PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 172)

point. The authors point out that there were more offices of the party skeleton outline in Chicago than there were active party members. The failure to galvanize the working class into a great mass following the Soviet Union is illustrated thus. In 1930 there was a meeting held at the corner of Halsted and Lake Streets. The Chicago papers estimated that there were between 1,200 and 1,500 persons at this outdoor meeting. The police records indicated that 550 persons were in attendance. The Daily Worker reported there were 50,000 demonstrators on the scene.

The authors go on to analyze the lack of success that the communist propagandists won in Chicago: "Our analysis thus far has led to the provisional conclusion that communist strategy, not communist tactics, was at fault in the failure of the communists to make more successful use of the opportunities which were given to them in Chicago by the great de-

pression." Further analyzing this failure, Lasswell and Blumenstock point out that the communists flouted both American nationalism and American individualism.

The communist propagandists attacked with vigor the campaign of organization on craft lines, advocating the amalgamation along industrial lines. The communist propagandists concentrated their fire not on the more recalcitrant members but on many of the leaders who were progressive in the American Federation of Labor. The communists sought to cover up their autocratic organization by developing the phrase "democratic centralism" but the authors find that in the party instructions there was a good deal of complaint about the lack of effective initiative in the lower ranks. Democratic centralism is described by the authors as, "the stream emanating from the hydrants at the top, shot at high pressure through the official pipeline, is matched by no ascending current; from the myriad of leaking, shifting local faucets there oozes but a feeble trickle."

Toward the end of the book there is further analysis of the foreignism and bureaucratism of the Communist Party. The authors quote Albert Weisbord, a communist, who said: "Heavily subsidized as they were (the bureaucratic leaders of the Communist Party), and thus dependent for their livelihood, not upon the membership they could win in America but upon close adherence to the line of Stalin, the new bureaucracy outdid itself in multiplying its inherent opportunism with all the crimes of left sectarianism."

The authors further point out that the blundering efforts of the communist propagandists have done two things: First, it tended really to ease off revolutionary ferment by giving the discontents some party work to do; and, second, had so offended the customs of the American people that they expedited the rejection of the Russian revolution.

They view the scene in Chicago as merely one aspect of world revolutionary propaganda and they point out that what we are seeing in Russia is the replacing of one class by another class. The French revolution put the bourgeois class in power. The Russian revolution put the party bureaucratic class in power.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

To put it concisely, Shappie, the gals say
"Thanks!"

TO DORIS AND EDITH

You have my sympathy in your appeal to contributors to pipe down a little on their extreme, garrulous, vociferous verbosity and I hereby set an example which might—if followed—relieve the situation.

* * *

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT"

New undesirable neighbor to Mrs. Snub,
"How's yer hens settin'?"
"Tight!"

* * *

Judge to lineman witness in a power damage suit case:

"Mr. Lineman! In your experience what have you found to be the best insulator against dangerous live wires?"

"Space!"

"SHAPPIE."

* * *

BIG-HEARTED JOE

Now big-hearted Joe
Is a friend of mine.
The things that he does
He thinks are divine.

He'd give you the armholes
From his vest.
He'd give you the eggs from
A sparrow's nest.

If you were hungry,
Your spirits were dead,
He'd bring an onion
From his onion bed.

If the bank goes broke
And you lose your dough,
Just walk down the street,
See big-hearted Joe.

He'll tell you a story
Of his life that's so dim,
Before you go away
You'll feel sorry for him.

Now when Lady Luck
Gets him in a crack,
Then he'll be around
With a pat on the back.

B. J.,
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

SAFETY FIRST

"Catch them woires, Mike."
"Sure, and Oive got them, Pat."
"Do yez feel anything?"
"Oi do not."
"Thot's foine. Now don't yez be after touchin' the other wan. Sure an' it's carryin' 2,300 volts."

Sent in by
GEORGE E. ANDREWS,
L. U. No. 134, Chicago.

Always picking on the poor grunt! Though the name of the Brother who sent this in got lost—who'll guess his trade?

GRUNTS GOING BY

Two linemen on a pole along the highway saw a farmer pass with a number of hogs in a truck. Said one to the other, "There must be a big line job up the road." "Why?" says the other. "I see a truck load of grunts go up just now."

* * *

Once in a while there is a word of brotherly appreciation:

ODE TO THE GROUNDMEN

These boys are of a hardy stock,
Diggers of holes, even in solid rock.
They do a lot of work, day or night,
Though they indulge in an occasional fight.

They are known as grunts or squeaks,
But they help us repair a lot of leaks,
So, let's give them a break in rhyme,
For they are good workers all the time.

They help us put up the wire
And push the truck out of the mire;
So here's to the grunt, a mighty help,
When we need him, "O.K.!" he will yelp.
JOHN AIKIN,
L. U. No. B-309.

* * *

UPS AND DOWNS

The penthouse walls are plastered,
The floors are painted green;
With perfect ventilation,
Not a speck of dust is seen.

The sets give out a gentle hum
Just like a whispering breeze;
There's never a spark or noise
As contacts pull in with ease.

The operator sets the car control
Gently into place,
The car glides swiftly to the floor,
A thing of beauty and grace.

The boss comes around and says,
"What would you advise, my friend?
That's fine; it's just what
I've been waiting for.
I'll raise your pay again."

The cars all run with perfect speed
With not a single quirk.
"Harold Harrington, you get up!
You're going to be late for work."
End.

Well, he can dream, can't he?

MASON,
L. U. No. 134, Chicago.

* * *

UNION CARD MAN

(Definition)

He works untiringly for the union's cause
Demandin' huge rewards for all he does!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

(Dedicated to the New York World's Fair)

In face of hindering obstacles untold,
Man's skill advanced ahead with vigor intact;
What seemed like a dream in days of old
Is now an achieved feat, accomplished fact!
Skill climbed, perilously, with laborious strain
'Pon unsound steps, poorly-constructed flights,
Until it succeeded fame to attain
Upon a lofty position, undreamt-of heights!

There on a dignified platform of grace,
A distinguished, exalted elevation;
'Tis an emblem of a progressive pace,
An object of world-wide admiration!

May all the failures of bygone days
Guide the future, that reforms may prevail;
Yesteryear's misdeeds assist to blaze
A path of glory in tomorrow's trail!

May the World's Fair spirit win widespread
acclaim
And teach an erring world to play a fair
game!

A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

* * *

Famous Last Lines—

"To be or not to be, that's the question."
If it's work, the affirmative is our suggestion!

A. G.

* * *

Some good advice from a lineman, and
doesn't he put it clearly?

A LINEMAN'S VIEWPOINT

"Hello, Buddy, what you doin'
Where you puttin' in your time?"
"For the K. P. L.", says Buddy,
"Buildin' up another line."

"Who's your chum?" says I to Buddy.
"Just another squirrel," says he,
"He can climb a 50 footer,
Like a monkey climbs a tree."

"He a card man," says I, "Buddy?"
Buddy snorted, "What you think?
Any time I pal with ratties
I'll be sleepin' in a clink."

"Any time I handle hot stuff,
Hangin' from a cross-arm beam,
I don't trust no measly pilgrim
'Thout a ticket in his jeans."

Says I then, to my friend, Buddy,
"That's no doubt a first class rule.
For you're always kicked the hardest
By the meekest lookin' mule."

"Well, so long," says I to Buddy,
"Keep your dues paid up, my friend,
Then you'll always have protection,
And it pays big dividends."

R. E.,
L. U. No. 304.

“No state or policy can prosper
unless the groundwork
is moral.”

~Masaryk